ADVERTISERS.
THE
AY GAZETTE"
IS
DEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 56,054.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

HIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF IMPERTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
13th Sept.	INDIA ...	8000	MACEDONIA ...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7900		...
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA ...	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT ...	8000		...
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th "	PERSIA ...	8 000		...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA ...	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	8000	...	...	...
28th "	MALOJA ...	12500	...	...	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	...	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500	
21st "	ARCADIA ...	10500			
28th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000	
31st Mar.	EMPRESS ...	7000	...	...	
4th "	ARABIA ...	8000	...	...	
11th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA ...	12500	
18th "	MANTUA ...	12000	...	...	
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000	
2nd May	CALEDONIA ...	8000	...	...	
9th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA ...	11000	
16th "	PERSIA ...	8000	...	...	

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
MARSEILLES	391 or 198	691 or 345-6
LONDON	487 or 423	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE.)
OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'eille or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
Trafford Hall*	5321	.....	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	.....	11 Sept.	26 "	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 Sept.	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†....	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Except the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	£. s.	£. s.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	439	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

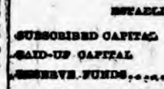
Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kaisar ...	4,185	Thurs. 11th Sept.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga ...	4,185	Friday 12th Sept.	1 4 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	[illegible]	and Mon. 16th Sept.	11 a.m.	P.D.&C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kaisar," 4,165 tons, on Thursday 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Patiala," 2,698 tons, on Thursday the 11th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuwait, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lintula	3258 Thursday	18th Sept.
†Pentakota	3419 "	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 "	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 "	30th "

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th September, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	16th Sept. 1913
Markgraf	3639	Jantzan	2nd Oct. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	16th Oct. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd Nov. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st September, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on 1913.

Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. 14.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Jan. "
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.
(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	15th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberica	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	A. Lava	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5999	S. Gliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7581	D. Gouilich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	6846	G. Bartole	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Lava	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back		" 750
" London via Trieste	.. £8.	579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back		" 908 to 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back		" 525
" London via Trieste	..	" 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back		" 682 to 723†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	..	Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back		" 675
" London via Trieste	..	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross Rd., London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.
SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 45,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K.t.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) " 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... " 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Disbarges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold sillanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.
DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 "	" "	9	8
Do. do. 2 "	" "	4	0
Do. do. 1 "	" "	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ...		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 2 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on TUESDAY the 9th and SUNDAY the 14th September, 1913, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P. M., on account of the IMMERSION of GANPATIS :—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or *vice versa* shall proceed along the following roads :—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT. *Via* Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT. *Via* Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

R. MacTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th August 1913.

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Joint First Class Sub-judge Poona.
Suit No. 492 of 1911.

Plaintiffs.
Haji Musa Haji Osman.
Haji Omer Haji Osman.
Haji Esse Haji Osman.
Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Saleh Mahomed. Trustees of the Tyabia Yatimkhana of Poona

vs.

Defendant
W. L. Campbell and late proprietor of the Skating Rink, at 2410 East Street, Poona.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against the defendant for Rs. 1,136-4, the defendant is hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly instructed pleader on the 29th day of September, 1913, at 11 A. M., to answer the claim.

Take notice that the day fixed is for the final disposal of the suit and in default of appearance by the defendant on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in his absence.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 27th day of Aug. 1913.

K. M. KUMTHEKAR,
Clerk of the Court.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPLPY of GOOD STEAM. BENGAL COAL PICKED, free from slack, dust, and other impurities, suitable for Locomotive Engines, for one year, from the 1st October to 30th September, 1914, delivered F. O. B. Bombay, or C. F. I. Tuna Bander, Cutch, or Bedi Bander, Jamnagar. Supply to be completed before the end of March, 1914, by a monthly instalment of not less than 50 tons.

A copy of the prescribed form of Tender and of Agreement to be entered into between the Railway Administration and the tenderer, whose tender may be accepted can be obtained on application to the Store-keeper, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on payment of one rupee. All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, and superscribed TENDER FOR COAL.

All Tenders should reach the Office of the Manager and Chief Engineer, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on or before THURSDAY, the 25th September, 1913, quantities, etc., will be supplied on application to the Store-keeper.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL KIRBY,
Manager and Chief Engineer,
C. S. Ry.
Manager and Chief Engineer's Office,
Bhuj, 1st September, 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
(OF CARDIFF AND LONDON).

Are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the following Bengal Collieries in Bombay Presidency :—

CHARANPUR.	LOYABAD.
LUTCHIPUR	MUDIDIH.
BHASKAJURI.	BUDROOCHUCK
PANCHGATCHIA.	TITULMURI.
	CHOITODIH.
HATGAROOIE.	JUMONI.
KATRAS.	

And are in a position to entertain business both Rail and Seaborne for Ready and Forward.

Royal Insurance Buildings,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY FAIR will be held by the Daughters of the Cross from the 7th to 21st September next, and a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of HIS GRACE The ARCHBISHOP of BOMBAY, will be given by the Pupils of the Convent, on September 19th and 20th.

The proceeds of the Fair and Concert will be devoted to the Building Fund of the New School.

Tickets for the entertainment costing Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively, can be had at the CONVENT.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC. FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Indian Agents 27
MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
Full programme at 6-30 P.M.
Pictures only at 8-30 P.M.
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR
THE
PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
(MISS ALICE DIGBY).
CHARMING SONGS AND DAINTY DANCES.
FULL PICTURE PROGRAMME AS USUAL.
Including the drama
LIKE A SISTER
Showing explosion of an aeroplane in mid-air.
MATINEES ON
PARSI HOLIDAYS
THURSDAY & FRIDAY at 3 P.M.
WHEN THE GREAT FILM
LES MISERABLES
complete will be shown.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

The renowned Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES, BAZAARS, etc.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	„	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.
Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to
INDUSTRY.
A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.
Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.
Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.
AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS
Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
TO-NIGHT!
A SUPERB CLASSICAL DRAMA.
CLIOS AND PHYLETES.
A Magnificent Itala Masterpiece, produced in the style of that world-famous film-play.
"THE FALL OF TROY."
If you have seen "THE FALL OF TROY" you can guess what this must be like. If you have not.
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
SAVED BY HER LION ... ... (Exciting Forest Drama).
WATERFALLS IN FINLAND ... (Coloured Views).
MYSTERIOUS BATH-TUB ... (Screaming Comic).
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-30, and 10.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY—11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY—5-30 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Magnaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/64d. to 1s. 4 22/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET. ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. FORT. BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Bania Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, etc. 10. Apply to Box No. 411, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
COSSAGE'S SOAPS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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The leading Insurance medium in the East
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA

FO...

MILD STEEL... English build... C. S. C. Engines, larg... winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUR... fastened throughout, 38'... Perfectly new (Lloyd's t... and new C. S. C. Engines £... Apply Box No. 10, care ...

FOR SALE.—An EXCEL... PERTY, situated near ... way, suitable for office as well ... tial purposes. For particulars a... No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 36, Marine Lines Bombay

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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Monthly	„ 2 8
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" see Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Re. 6-0 per Inch
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns. Re. 1½ per inch

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. B Dakers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Bombay, and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 2,285 tons, Captain W. L. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. Minnett, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 33 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain W. H. Bamber, arrived in harbbar on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The steamer Seistan, 2,711 tons, Captain R. R. Forbes, arrive in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

The Italian Mail S. N. Co's steamer Principle de Pilmonte, 4,044 tons, Captain V. Quintino, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 20 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain A. B. Garwood, sailed yesterday for Port Said (for orders) with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 6th Sept. 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman... R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 8.

Angus ....2320 Dakers........A Yule and Co
Adamsturm ....Hatinbeid ....T M & Co
Alfeld ....2450 Nieman............K N & Co
Baron Dalmeny...2503 Gordon ....K N & Co
Baron Cawdor...2764 Caskie ...W and A G Co
Buone... ....1613 Fisher ....Arab Stre Ld
Delta . ...4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9...
P and O S N Co
Catharine Apcar...1730 Berefest M Man Co
Clan Stuart...2285 Anderson.......J Finlay Co
Hosseinco.... 9-4 Fanning ......T Morrison & Co
Homayun......2154 Murch.........Tm and Co
Islami .. ..1604 Hughes...... T M & Co
Islanda ....Mac Lean..........M M and Co
Inverkip.. ......2806 Gusson.......T M and Co
Itria ....3419 Quigley ....M M and Co
Khosrou.........2410 Hannah ....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola ....570 Minnett ....M M and Co
Manin ....1.79 Zennaro...T M and Co
Muttra........2985 Corey ....M M and Co
Principe di Piemonte 4044 Quentims........
Italian N S N and Co
Peter Jebsen......3521 Mayor......A Yule & Co
Putiala.......1927 Bamber Busreh... M & Co
Saeed........ 157 Bonsfield......Port Said......
Arab Stre Ld
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Seistan........ 2711 Forbes
Trafford Hall....5416 Main......K Kinnon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. Sept. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Kittiwake .....1275 Corrie .... J F and Co
R Chindwara... 3407 Bosq .. Calcutta...9-9
M M and Co
Bangola....3348 Scott......... Java...10-9 ......
M M and Co
G Kancler......1865 Schepp ....10-9 .....
A Strandes & Co
K Penang Maru...3274 Murazumi Kobe.. 6-9
N Y Kaisha
M China ......4160 Tocque...China ...10-9 .....
P & O Co
M Konig.........3176 Coltzan...10-9 O S and Co
N Lawoi.............1817 Coates...........Jedah...
D M Khandwani
O Redbridge.......2446 Vassey.....Genoa...10-9
W and A G and Co
P Ubenfels.........3568 Olbroon............12-9
W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Narani ...2470 Atkin...Jeddah ...T M & Co
2 Olympia ..2690 Linaard ...Liverpool.......
17-9...W and A G and Co
4 Strathearn....2315 Braddon ...Hull...6-9
...K N & Co
5 Montebello ...2770 Gill...Hull J F and Co
6 Colaba....3820 Robertson. 20-9 M M & Co
7 ...ak...r...2936 P..et...12-9...T M and Co
9 Liebenfels ... 2830 K hleras ...Hamburg...
12-9...W and A G Co
12&13India ...4198 Talbot ....Aden.. 13-9
P and O Co
14 Kasara...... 505 Minnett ....M M and Co
15 Indo-Maru ...2972 Momoiya ....Kobe ...
O S Kaisha
16 Capri ....4200 Partunato.......Genoa...9-9
M Italiana

H W V D

Linga......957 Manley Kobi..........M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
7	Homayun ...	Murch	Jeddah Aug 27
8	Angus	Dakers......	Calcutta Au 26

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
8	Persia	Nardo	Kobe
	Banca	Garwood ..	Port Said

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf etc.
„ Lowee for Jeddah
„ Principe de Piemonte for Genoa,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Warienbad from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 8

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—3,101 cwts linseed oil cake, Breul and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnut and purdee cake, Bombay Flour and oil Mill Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 6,840 cwts wheat, 10,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 350 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—15,000 cwts wheat, 5,940 cwts masoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, J M Billimoria and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,520 cwts myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Montebello s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Adamsturm s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adamsturm s—1,500 cwts mustardseed, 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 460 bales hemp, 70 bales sawri cotton, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 4,079 cwts linseed, R S Forage ; 10,600 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, J M Bilimoria and Co.; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 125 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co ; 210 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPT. 8.

Steamer Principle De Piemonte from Genoa, Agents—Maritima, Italiana—676 cases 77 bales 9 package, cotton goods, 77 cases mixed goods, 7 cases cotton and silk goods, 12 bales 2 cases woollen and cotton goods, 10 cases silk goods, 1 bale woollen goods, 6 cases cotton yarn, 26 bales silk waste yarn, 34 cases paper, 212 cases 44 drums colour, 5 cases soap, 1,004 numbers marble tiles, 3,000 bundles cement tiles, 3,840 crates 1,000 bundles, 10 cases 250 barrels flooring tiles, 25 barrels sugar, 300 bags comminseed, 12 cases cognac, 45 cases vermouth, 61 cases 11 jars 8 barrels wine, 1 jar vinegar, 1 case beer, 10 cases tonic acid, 2 cases liquor, 72 cases twine, 20 cases yellow metal sheatings, 225 cases brass wire, 1 case old copper, 2 cases old Brass, 3 bundles old zinc, 10 bales piece goods, 760 bags almonds, 3762 bags potatoes, 25 bags drugs, 6 bales goat skins, 3 bundles skins, 100 bags salt, 1 bag cowries, 1 case cigarettes, 16 bags gum arabic.

Steamer Patiala from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co.—73 cases 37 jotas assofoetida, 737 bags 13 bundles almonds, 95 bags almond kernels, 6739 bags dry dates, 454 bundles 277 boxes 1462 bags wet dates, 138 bags figs, 91 bags raisins, 125 cases, 694 boxes dates, 7 cases opium, 18 baskets coonjas, 100 bags gum, 392 bags 57 cases gum tragacouth, 32 bundles skins, 43 bundles goat skins, 25 tins pearls, 6 bags attari, 20 bales wool, 398 carboys 272 cases rosewater, 44 bundles rose buds, 19 cases fishmaws, 14 bags p. seeds, 156 bags linseed, 189 mats shells, 329 bales carpets, 21 bundles specie.

Steamer Kasara from Busreh, Agents, M M and Co—7 crates dates, 20 bags dry dates, 2,668 baskets wet dates, 7 bundles skins, 2 bundles specie.

Steamer—Peter Jebsen from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule and Co—5,540 tons coal.

Steamer—Angus from Calcutta, Agents, Andrew Yule and Co—5,676 tons coal.

Steamer—Trafford Hall from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon and Co—7,870 bags, 2,350 baskets potatoes, 380 drums caustic soda, 1 case locks, 10 casks cement, 4 casks, 6 hogsheads, 125 cases lampware, 4 cases oilcloth, 10 bales paper, 20 kegs, 10 drums, 15 cases biscuits, 13 cases jams, 1,500 boxes soap, 3 cases silk yarn, 294 cases, 166 bales cotton yarn, 6 cases fustians, 10 cases dyed fustians, 2,190 cases, 506 bales cotton goods, 241 bales grey cotton goods, 10 bales, 4 cases dyed cotton goods, 128 cases bleached cotton goods, 29 cases printed cotton goods, 68 cases, 53 bales cotton and woollen goods, 91 bales, 86 cases woollen goods.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
September			h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues	9	m	7	0	25	3
			6	19 a	23	2
Wed	10	m	8	33	25	8
			8	8 a	23	4
Thurs ...	11	m	9	26	23	2
			9	14 a	24	1
Fri	12	m	10	6	26	7
			10	3 a	24	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
September			h.	m.	ft.	in
Tues....	9	m	1	40 a	21	4
Wed......	10	m	0	53	18	8
			2	58 a	20	8
Thu	11	m	2	10	18	7
			3	41 a	19	10
Fri	12	m	3	9	18	4
			4	14 a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 47m.
10 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 46m.
11 (Thursday)	do 6h. 25m.	do 6h. 46m.
12 (Friday)	do 6h. 26m.	do 6h. 46m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Sept. 7th, 6h. 35-7m. ; Full Moon, 15th, 1 h. 15-9m. p.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m. New Moon, 29th, 10h. 26-8m. a.m.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfal gauged during the week ending Saturday 30th Aug., 1913 :—

	In. cts.		In cts.
Bandra	73 25	Broach	43 73
Panjab	5 72	Bulsar	49 92
Valturni	74 6	Dabhoi	43 80
Palghar	68 66	Baroda	59 51
Gholvad	59 78	Mehmadabad...	33 10
Daman	92 16	Ahmedabad ...	26 46
Bulsar	84 10	Viramgam ...	23 17
Navsari	50 34	Fatri	31 5
Bardoli	46 91	Sevalia	44 79
Nandarbar	19 71	Godhra	44 79
Nardava	16 56	Nimkhera	48 99
Surat	35 89	Dohad	36 7
Kim	49 87	Amargarh ...	46 75
Kosamba	47 32	Rutlam	38 21
Bajparde	41 14	Naida	18 10
KOTAH DIVISION.			
Alot	22 10	Gangapur ...	9 79
Paobpahar	14 0	Hindaun ...	13 70
Kotah	15 91	Bayana	9 9
Indargarh	6 30	Bharatpur ...	9 46

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHITRE—On 8th September, at Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, to Mrs. Chitre, wife of Mr. Nanabhai G. Chitre, Proprietor, Coronation Cinematograph, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLANFORD—At Thandiani, near Abbottabad, on 4th September, to Vida (nee Trenchard), wife of Captain C. E. Blanford, R.A., a son.

DEATH.

USBORNE.—At Wyke, Dalhousie, on 2nd Sept., from bronchitis, David, youngest son of C. F. Usborne, I.C.S., aged 14 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Choral Society, practice, Elphinstone College, 6-45 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim.—A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R.C.H. Barnard V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

IMMERSION OF GANPATIS.—In our advertisement columns we publish a notice by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, announcing roads which will be closed, and roads which will be open to vehicular traffic between Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill and the Fort to-day, and on Sunday next on account of the immersion of Ganpatis.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—An examination of the Home Nursing Class, organised by Mr. Dosabhai F. Panthaki, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, and conducted by Dr. Ardeshir Ruttonji Merchant, will be held on Sunday next at 2 p. m. (S. T.) by Dr. Dorab Ardeshir Contractor, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. Candidates are requested to attend the Examination Hall ten minutes earlier.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Penang Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-day, instead of yesterday as previously notified.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s "China," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a. m. on Wednesday, September 10. Parcel mail for China closes at 10 a. m. the same day.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March ..... The Light Horse .....Blon
Overture ......Esmeralda ... .Herman
Spanish Valse Santiago ....Corbin
Selection ......The Dollar Princess..Fall
Ala-kan Song.Coocheco ....Reeves
Selection ...... Harry Landers Songs Williams
Two-Step ......Teddy Bears Picnic ....

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1913-1914 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
In Sept1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	1035000	1531910	499900	......
InSept 1913				
Bombay ...	No	Sale.	... .	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

Six Sales of Bengal Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
To end of Sept1913	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal...	71,55,000	10530175	33,75,175	......
To end of Sept1913				
Bombay..	No	Sale	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......

WEATHER IN INDIA.

BAY CURRENT SLIGHTLY MORE ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

There has been a slight increase in the activity of the Bay current and rainfall has increased in Burma and North-east India. The Arabian Sea current continues to be weak, but has given a few light showers in the United Provinces. The tendency to the formation of a disturbance in the Bay persists. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the east of the United Provinces and East Rajputana. A few falls also have occurred in the North-west Frontier Provinces, Gujrat, the east of the Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

Port Blair, Tavoy and Bhamo report two inches ; Mergui, Akyab, Myitkyina, Sibsagar and Bogra, one ; Dhubri and Berhampore, three ; Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri, one and a half ; Darbhanga, two ; Cawnpore, one and a half ; Benares and Lucknow, a half ; Agra, Allahabad, Dehra Dun and Jaipur, a quarter ; Jagdalpur, three-quarters and Marmagoa, one and a half.

Forecast :—No large change.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.
	In. cts.	In cts.
Previously registered	78·45	74·99
Sunday, 7th Sept.	0·31	0·03
Total......	78·76	75·02

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. September 8.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total. 1911.	Corrdg Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·18	68·36	46·85	48·72

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 7th September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 88	77 49

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 7th ...	92·8	81·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	9?·3	84 8	...	0.00
Muskat 7th ...	104 3	87·7	...	0·?0
Multan ..	97·3	82·0	...	10·2?
Rawalpindi ...	92·4	70·1	...	22·90
Lahore ..	97·9	77·7	...	17·?7
Sirsa ...	95 3	77·5	...	17·84
Ambala ...	?·?5	72·?	...	28 21
Delhi ..	97·5	79·3	...	13·?6
Agra ...	100·5	78·5	0 26	7·39
Mainpuri ...	?	?	...	10·66
Jhansi ...	96·1	77 5	...	9·44
Cawnpore ..	91·1	76·0	1·66	18·77
Allahabad ...	92·1	74·0	0·22	22·36
Jacobabad ...	101·6	78·8	...	2·91
Karachi ...	84·0	76·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	86 6	75·1	...	10·64
Jaipur ...	96 2	76·1	0·24	12·39
Kotah ...	90·1	7?·1	...	15·30
Bhuj ...	85·0	?3 9	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	87·3	77 2	...	17 25
Verawal ...	82·1	77·8	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	88·1	?0·8	...	27·69
Bhavnagar Para.	91 0	73·8	...	35·27
Surat ...	8?·9	74·1	0·08	37·05
Ahmedabad ...	88·1	75·7	0·45	35 17
Deesa ...	?0 3	73 4	0·06	34·74
Neemuch ...	80·9	69·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	80·1	70·1	...	36·06
Jubbulpore ...	8?·8	72·3	...	30·32
Saugor ...	86·8	69·3	...	?9 21
Hoshangabad ...	84·6	?0·9	...	36·14
Khandwa ...	8?·7	7?·1	...	38·15
Akola ...	87 2	71 5	...	25·81
Amraoti ...	86·3	71 3	...	34·32
Nagpur ...	87·6	72·8	...	43·?5
Chanda ...	90·9	74·0	...	49·37
Raipur ...	88 7	76·6	...	33·96
BOMBAY ...	84·3	76·2	0 11	65 27
Ratnagiri ...	8?·8	72·9	0·55	66·26
Mormugao ..	?6·0	72·2	1·37	82·03
Karwar	73·7	72 ?	0·16	83·04
Malegaon ...	85·9	66·6	...	12·91
Ahmednagar ...	83·1	6?·5	...	18·34
Poona ...	82·5	66 3	...	2?·83
Sholapur ...	96·3	71·1	...	10·69
Bijapur ...	93·2	6?·3		8·95
Belgaum ..	79·3	64·5	0·08	31·27
Aurangabad ...	83·9	66 5	0 02	19·89
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89 4	73·2	...	35·60
Hyderabad ...	86·8	71·7	0 25	13·?5
Mangalore ...	82·8	72·8	0·03	80·73
Calicut ...	81·3	74·6	...	?
Cochin ...	84·7	74·2	...	64·?5
Colombo ...	?5 5	75·5	0 02	12·73
Masulipatam ...	9?·8	80 2	...	7·76
Bellary ...	95 0	73 8	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	93·5	78 5	...	5·42
Madras ...	90·5	79 5	...	5·04
Bangalore ...	84 8	68·3	...	9·71
Coimbatore ...	89·9	6?·8	..	2·?3
Trichinopoly ...	?8·1	76 8	...	1·98
Negapatam ...	98 2	76 7	...	?

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·31 (78-78) ; G T H=0·03 (75·03) ; St G H=0·02 (75·96) ; C P=0·11 (65·27).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature.		Rainfall	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts
78	69	0·4	186 ?6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH SEPT.

Amritsar.—Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Rains injurious. Cotton early arrivals will show black leaf. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed being sown. Rain facilitates rabi field operations.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable rain has fallen. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon—Bright, no sign of rain Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants healthy and showing bolls. Outstanding crops benefitting by fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactery. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Rain general over district. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Multan, in defect at Ambala and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen ; Agra has had 0·26," Cawnpore 1·66 " and Allahabad 0·22". Skies are moderately clouded in the southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi ; night temperature is below the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·24 " of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·45 " of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. The air is slightly damper in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is below the average at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 0·11", Ratnagiri 0·55", Mormugao 1·37" and Karwar 0·16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in south Hyderabad ; Hyderabad has had 0·25". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur and Bijapur where maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in east Rajputana, north Gujarat, and south Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan and fairly general in the extreme eastern districts of the United Provinces. Isolated showers are probable in Gujarat, Rajputana and south Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

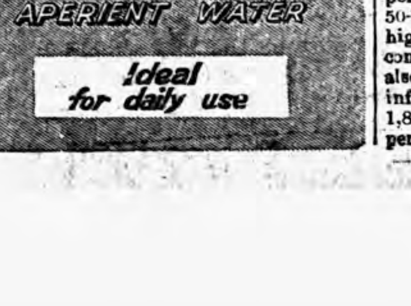
The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 8th September, 1913, was 30·025 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SLEEPING MAN WASHED AWAY BY FLOOD.

Our Kathiawar correspondent sends us an extraordinary story of the escape from drowning of a postman, named G. B. Gupte. This man went to Kundla from Mahadwa in a cart, and halted for a night at the Dharamshala there. As he was troubled much by the mosquitos, he took his bed further to the river bank, and fell asleep there. In the meantime the river rose and he was carried away. He awoke to find himself in the stream, but, fortunately, did not lose his presence of mind. Catching at the overhanging branch of a tree he managed to drag himself out, but he was so exhausted that while attempting to walk back to the Dharamshala he fainted. He has since recovered.

The Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association has decided that in future all life-members of the Association in India will pay the sum of Rs. 100 in lieu of Rs. 50 as previously paid. All future life-membrs of the Association will receive a handsome certificate.



CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Lord and Lady Carmichael will reach Simla on the 9th instant.

A record number of entries has been received (between 300 and 400) for the Naini Tal Dog Show.

The new Bishop of Lahore will make an extensive tour through his diocese during the ensuing cold weather.

It is inteeded to place a memorial tablet in Christ Church, Simla, to Captain Pritchard, who lost his life while exploring the borderland of upper Burma.

The Botad Jasdan line in Kathiawar has been inspected by the Government Senior Inspector of Railways, Major Russell, and he has ordered it to be opened for traffic of all descriptions from the 15th inst.

Amongst the successful candidates in the recent entrance examination into Woolwich was R. C. Maunsell Mayne, the only son of Mr. R. J. M Mayne, of the railway police, Madras, and grandson of the late Bishop Caldwell, of Tinnevelly.

Over 17,150 miles of new railway were built in 1911. The United States contributed 5,394 miles, Europe 3,100 miles, Argentina 1,860 miles, Canada 620 miles, China 682 miles, British India 2,399 miles, Africa 2,232 miles, and Australia 864 miles. The total railroad mileage of the world at the close of 1911 was 655,842 miles.

Sir Robert Chalmers, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, who has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, will leave London this month to assume the administration of the colony. He will be succeeded at the Treasury by Sir Matthew Nathan, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

A correspondent informs a Calcutta paper of the melancholy news, which he has just received, of the death of the "Spanish Prisoner." The intelligence appears to have been conveyed to him in a letter from the alleged daughter, who has enclosed her photograph, with a number of documents, and by whom, no doubt, thinks our contemporary, the business will be carried on as usual. This is a new variation of the swindle.

From Japanese papers we gather the following particulars of the tragic death of Mr. George Scott, late Manager of the Hillside Estate, Seremban. He was, it seems, a passenger on board the N. Y. K. *Hitachi Maru* bound for Singapore, and when nearing Moji took a large dose of poison. His servant found him and procured aid, but despite medical assistance the unfortunate man died. The recent sudden death of his wife is supposed to have unhinged his mind. The body was cremated at Moji.

An advertisement has recently appeared involving contractors to tender for dismantling part of the city wall of Delhi and constructing a 60ft. road and lesser macadamised roads, drains and buildings. This relates to a small improvement scheme outside the Lahore gate (i.e., between the Kabul and Lahore gates). It is a municipal scheme only and will give space for some two hundred shops, while it will bring about the widening of the Kari Baoli road by taking the grain-shops off the pavement. The improvement is a very desirable one in every way.

Judging from the experience of the Agra Medical School, the woman medical student in India is a great deal more efficient than her male colleague. Major O'Meara, I. M. S., the Principal of the School, states in his annual report that 65 male students appeared at the final qualifying examination in April, 1913, and that only 29 passed in all subjects. Twenty women students presented themselves, on the other hand, and of these 13 passed in all subjects. Of the failures among the male students 27 have been remanded to their studies for further period of one year and 9 have been recommended for removal from the school, "as in the opinion of the examining Board they are never likely to pass and their retention is a waste of money to the Government. . . . A large class of failed students also interferes with the work of the other students and makes the classes unmanageably large.

Apparently motorists in Calcutta go about in fear and trembling lest they may attract the attention of the police. A correspondent draws attention to a case in the Police Court where the Magistrate fined a motorist twenty five rupees for cutting in front of phæton. The magistrate is alleged to have said: "All you motorists are alike. I was nearly run down by a motorist myself to-day, and I shall fine you Rs. 25. Eithersays the *Englishman* the accused motorist, had not engaged a lawyer to watch the process of the law or he himself did not know the law, as if the magistrate has been correctly reported before the magistrate had pronounced the sentence, an application should have been made for a transfer of the case to some other magistrate, who was not prejudiced against motorists.

In the annual report on hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal it is noted that, in 1912,4, 283 persons sought relief at these institutions for tubercle of the lung, and that of these about one-tenth were admitted as inpatients. Nearly 31 per cent died in the wards, and it is stated that facilities for the separate treatment of this disease exists at a very few hospitals only. In 1911 the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals commended to the notice of all local medical officers the desirability of providing separate wards at Sadr hospitals for tubercular patients, and advised them to take steps to build such wards where there are none. The necessity for this measure is beyond question, for the admission of persons with this form of lung disease into the ordinary wards involves danger to the other patients.

A painful illustration of the need for pushing on sanitary work in India occurs in the annual Report of Nagpur City, which, of course, is by no means one of the worst cities in India from the sanitary standpoint. It appears that the total number of of births registered in the city during the calendar year 1912 was 4,445, with a ratio of 40.9 per mille, against 4,449 with a ratio of 40 0 in the previous year. The total number of deaths during the year was 6,876, with a ratio of 63.4 per mille, against 5,506 with a ratio of 50·7 per mille in the previous year. The high death-rate was due to plague, which continued in the beginning of 1912, and also to small-pox. The mortality amongst infants under one year of age also rose to 1,870 from 1.412, showing a ratio of 420·6 per 1,000 births in the year! —*Pioneer.*

The best cakes for the children are those baked at home, and the best cakes baked at home are those raised with Paisley Flour. Children and persons of delicate digestions may safely eat Paisley Flour cakes all hot and fragrant. They are so digestible. For all home bakings use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

and go by the rule—well mix dry, 1 part Paisley Flour to 8 parts ordinary flour.

Every tin contains an excellent selection of recipes and the Brown & Polson book of recipes is post free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta. Send for it now.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Falling Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay



MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. Sept. 8th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 5th Sept. 1913

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	33	39,128
B. B. and C. I. Ry.	61	7,983

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.		5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „	„ 7th Aug.	4 „
Bank of Mad. „	„ 8th July	5 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 47 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is, however, still little business doing either way.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Oct.
Do. do France Ready	171 1-2
Do. do Ma... „	139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai „	...109 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 3-8 for cash and the settlement, and has been irregular during the day having declined early to 95 3-16, recovering later on to 95 5-16 and closing at that rate. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs. 95 5 0
Settlement	... „ 95 5 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London improved 1-16 in ready and 1-8 in forward the rates quoted being 27 1-2 and 27 11-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 59 1-2. The local market opened at 61 5-8ev duty for the first settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 21 0 8
Australian Gold	... „ 24 0 0
Sovereign Gold	... „ 16 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	... „ 69 15 0
1st Settlement	... „ 69 10 0
2nd Settlement	... „ 69 12 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	... „ 79 5 0
1st Settlement	... „ 79 0 0
2nd Settlement	... „ 79 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD & Co :—Liverpool. "Small but steady market, opened better than expected on basis of New York close. Some short selling, but very little hedge selling in consequence of southern markets disorganized by sudden decline in New York. Later the market improved on continental buying and absence of hedge selling. Closed steady." New York : "Market declined on continued long liquidation in consequence for proposed taxation of futures contracts. Closed steady." Weather:—"In Oklahoma, no rains. Throughout North East Texas, light rains. In some sections North West Texas, heavy rains; crop is 50 per cent less than last year; too late now for rains to do good, North Alabama, good rains." With reference to the storm in North Corolina reported in Bombay our Liverpool friends wire :—"Cannot confirm." With reference to the proposal to tax futures contracts, adopted by Democratic party in America the best New York opinion states that it will not become law. Our Liverpool friends wire :—"Although proposed taxation on futures contracts may be a disturbing factor for some time, particularly in America, our reports indicate that probale crop will be less than consumption demand therefore we look for higher prices eventually, though we effect for the immediate future wide fluctuations and irregular markets. We advise covering shorts and think it safe to begin buying."

GRUNING & Co.—"Market not influenced much by anti-option bill. Prevailing opinion is that an effort is being made to depress prices in order to get a better buying basis."

PRIVATE.—"We are bullish on account of heavy damage by too much rain in Carolina."

HORNBY HEMEBRYK :—"Things look critical. If draught continues market may advance rapidly, whilst American legislation may cause violent decline at any time. Liverpool safest market. Recommend you to be very cautious."

There was little change in the American markets on Saturday, the tone at the close brings steady with a point or two advance. Liverpool closed steady and only 1 to 2 points down. The previous day's sharp decline in the American markets, owing to the proposed tax on futures in America, had little effect on Liverpool, as it was really in no way connected with the actual value of cotton at present. The market is, however, likely to be erratic for a time, particularly in America. In the meanwhile weather reports cannot be called satisfactory, and further deterioration to the crop during September must ultimately have its effect on values. The local market opened firm with rates quoted Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 higher than Saturday's close. Business during the early part of the day was restricted partly owing to the higher prices asked, and partly owing to the uncertainty regarding the near course of the home markets. Guesses at the Liverpool opener varied from 10 points down to 2 points up. In the afternoon at Colaba, the market was quiet with little doing, buyers not being inclined to pay the prices asked for contracts. Rates closed a trifle easier after the opener. For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry and rates are steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	264-5	Sept.
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	273	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	283	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	285	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	280	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	295	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	305	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	3:5	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	312	„
„ „ Yeotmal ...	3:8	„
„ „ Khamgaon ...	305	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	30:	„
„ „ Amraoti ...	3:3	„
„ „ Khandeish ...	285	„
F. G. „ Khandeish ...	272	„
Fine „ Bengal ...	267	„
F. G. Bengal „	251	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING :—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	...75,000 (?)

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·84	6·80	6·74
—05	—04	—04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·74	6·74	6·74
—04	—05	—05
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
6·75	6·74	6·75
—05	—06	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet and easier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.
September	„ 8 9 0 B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 12 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 9 0 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote.—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs. 56 8 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold ... Rs. 48 0 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 1 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 0 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„ 5 7 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5 9 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,6'5
Bank of India ...	68
Eastern Bank ...	86
Indian Specie ...	61
Allahabad Bank ...	355

MILLS.

David ...	580	Octo
Fazulbhai ...	622 1-2	Octo
Kohinoor ...	775	Oct.
Manockji Petit ...	3,040	Octo
New Great Eastern...	33 1-4	Octo
Standard ...	1,355	Octo
Western India S. & M. Co. Ld	645.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord ...	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	173
Bombay S N Ord	220
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,475 1-2
Tata Iron and S Co. Ord ...	89
Treacher and Co ...	500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	21 3-4

RAILWAY.

Amritsar Patti Ry ...	140
Tapti Valley ...	585

DAYS RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	620	bales.
Wheat ...	9,619	cwts.
Linseed ...	15,873	„
Rapeseed ...	2,083	„
Gingellyseed ...	354	„
Poppyseed ...	35	„
Groundnuts...	nil	„
Castorseed ...	804	„
Rice ...	3,179	„
Myrabollams...	nil	„
Cottonseed ...	2,911	„
Mowraseed ...	3,2??	„
Gram ...	1,043	„
Jowar ...	2,572	„
Maize ...	nil	„
Barley ...	230	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	...

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6·81	6·83
Oct.-Nov....	6·85	6·79
Nov.-Dec....	6·78	6·72
Dec-Jan. ...	6·78	6·72
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·79	6·73
Feb.-Mar....	6·77	6·74
Mar. Apl	6·80	6·74
April-May...	6·8·	6·74
May.-June..	6·80	6·74

Nearest Prices at 11 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th August 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 6 Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Aug. 30 Rs.	Sept. 6. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office... Public Deposits at Branches...	15411337	14375589
Other Deposits ...	101985195	100468159
Post Bills...	8401	8493
Sundries ...	230638	2388334
	140211516	137840535
Assets.		
Govt. Securities ...	2?6 4403	19306?23
Other authorised Securities ...	634702	63 168
Credits on Govt. and other authorised securities ...	12 41190	12?63570
Loans do. do....	38376158	4151?166
Bills discounted and purchased ...	22172863	21467742
Dead Stock...	204666	264702
Stamps...	4508	440?
Bullion...	49044?	45?016
Balances with other Banks ...	1004536	1459249
Sundries ...	12372?	1426??
Cash...	44304285	39530454
Rupees...	140211516	13784053

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement of 26th August 1913 :—

Liabilities.	August 26. Rs. a. p.	Sept 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18890000 0 0	18890000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	27159339 4 4	2?5?8364 0 10
Other Deposits, &c ...	172326311 7 2	166618107 5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1449502 3 0	1143460 15 0
Sundries ...	16 2873 2 0	168?421 13 9
	241348026 0 6	235881354 3 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities ...	28655360 0 0	289 7150 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	7609573 0 0	7534038 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities ...	3734669? 5 9	37839400 8 9
Accounts of Credit on do	42?14915 7 2	44301138 3 8
Bills discounted, &c ...	43921808 12 2	41690962 8 10
Balances with other Banks.	3219417 2 0	1839061 10 2
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	2463540 5 10	2462?89 15 9
Stamps ...	11626 9 8	1114 6 4
Sundries ...	3588?0 13 10	3569?2 15 4
	166404319 8 1	165012695 4 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office. Cash, &c, at Branches.	74941706 5	70?68653 14 8
	241348026 0 6	235881354 3 6

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office ...	5,71,71?	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	1,32,591	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	56,?8,204	Decrease.
Post Bills...	3,01,043	Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	?,46,250	Increase.
Loans ...	4,92, 08	Do
Accounts of Credit ...	14,86,2?3	Do
Mercantile Bills ...	24,33,846	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	19,6?,0?0	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	60,3?,108	Decrease.

Percentage 35·45

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1913-1914:—

	Imports	Gold Exports	Net Imports
In the month of July 1913—			
Weight in ounces...	2·0224	150196	44028
Value in rupees ...	12558580	9136104	3322426
To the end of the month of July 1913—Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	1524495	398131	112?301
Value in rupees ...	94374024	23179346	71194?76
	Imports	Silver Exports	Net Imports
In the month of July 1913—			
Weight in ounces ...	5057758	2351769	2706?89
Value in rupees ...	9338161	?8 6866	8481295
To the end of the month of July 1913—Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	11931289	4381230	1?609?30
Value in rupees ...	28406973	10559784	17847189
	Imports	Total. Exports	Net Imports
In the month of July 1913—			
Weight in ounces ...	......	......	......
Value in rupees ...	21996891	1?9?2? 0	7008724
To the end of the month of July 1913—Progressive—			
Weight in ounces ...	......	......	......
Value in rupees ...	122?86907	33733?60	89041637

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1913-1914

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)

In the month of July 1913

	Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars—	......	2206405	2206405
Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts—	18289·1	437500	2266431
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—	...	712	712

To end of the month of July 1913

	Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars —		3565359	3565359
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts —	9706302	2983037	12689339
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—	......	309484	309484

Coined and Examined

In the month of July 1913

	Calcutta	Bombay	Total
British dollars (Tale)	......	704353	704353
Rupees *	1700012	584267	2284279
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	500005	412?60	91?835

Coined, and Examined

To end of the month of July 1913

	Calcutta	Bombay	Total
British dollars (Tale)	......	1292164	1292164
Rupees *	9100062	835391	993? 53
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—	18?3017	1250072	3073089

* British rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta	... Rs.	Nil
At Bombay	... „	1,10,000
Total	... „	1,10,000

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th August.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd August 1913.	Total from 1st April to 22nd Aug. 1913.	For week ending 2nd August, 1912	Total from 1st Apr to 2nd Aug. 1912
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	516	21	473
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	514	15	484
Vessels transported ...	10	525	11	328
Vessels attended to ...	2	49	...	47
Vessels warped...	...	5	...	3

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	2?3
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1?65
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	171?
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	14?0
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	61
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India —	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	920
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2?70
China ...	1000	1000	...	680
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1490
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	130
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	26?
Crown ...	500	500	20	400
David ...	450	260	10	585
Emperor Edward...	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	25?	25?	15	612½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	34?
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	790
Leopold ...	...	...	...	
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsey ...	500	400	65	1440
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3052½
Morarji Gokuldas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	3?	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	23
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1060
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	162½
Presidency ...	?00	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	138?
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	115
Swan... ...	250	250	?0	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1580
Textile ...	500	500	?0	138?
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	?70
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	·25	62?

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co. ...	100	100	6 p. c.	156
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua ...	10	10	...	½
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	1?0
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	?1
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn ...	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	2 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	230
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	110	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	20 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	5 p. c.	200 205
Josts Fans Sup.ly Co. ...	100	100	10 p.c.	90
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	101
Marsland Price and Co ... O	100	100	4 p. c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ...	200	50	20 p. c.	490
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	835d
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co ...	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
O.	75	85	...	83
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	80	...	162
Ld P.	150	150	...	?7·
Thacker and Co ...	50	50	20 p. c.	215½
Tephone Co ...	25	25	yr. 1-2	..
Treacherand Co...	500	500	yr. 30	497½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4900
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ..	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1389
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	183½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	250
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	?0	75	880
New Mofussil Co...	400	400 60	84	?3½
New Berar ...	500	600	40	345
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	3?	755
Oomri ...	100	11?	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	850
Surat City ...	200	200	20	215
Volkart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	15	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p.c.	688½
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	587½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces.	25		4	96
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	119

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The ninety-sixth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall, Hongkong, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, (chairman), presided.

The Chairman said :—I think you will agree that another very satisfactory result is added to the records of the Bank, and I trust you will approve of the proposed division of profits, which is practically the same as the distribution made at this time last year, viz : A dividend of £2 per share, dols. 250,000 added to the Silver Reserve Fund and dols. 250,000 written off Bank Premises account.

The balance remaining to be carried forward to the current half year amounts to dols. 2,052,482.91, being some dols. 41,000 more than brought in from the previous account. You will see from the report that a part of our earnings has again been diverted to writing down Sterling Reserve Fund Investments. The great demands on capital of late and consequent high rates of interest obtainable, have caused a further decline in all first class securities, making it necessary to readjust our book values below the point which, last year, we had hoped would prove low water mark.

Our holding of £1,200,000 Consols has been written down from £900,000 to £864,000, and now stands in the books at 72, and other sterling securities from £334,950 to £329,100 to effect these adjustments and maintain the Fund at £1,500,000, we purchased £45,000 3% Exchequer Bonds due 1930 at 97 1-2, which have been placed in the books at 93. The net cost, viz., £43,918. 11s. 11d. at 1-119-16, dols. 447,340.60 was, as already mentioned met out of the half year's profits.

Active trade conditions practically all over the world, and a good demand for money in most countries, have been the features of the period under review, and China, notwithstanding political unrest, has shared in the general activity to a greater extent than might have been expected if we take into consideration the unprecedentedly large accumulations of silver, in the form of bars, dollars, and Sycee in Shanghai and North China. Owing to unsettled conditions hard coin has no doubt gravitated to the Treaty Ports as being the safest depositories, and trade has naturally been handicapped by the fact that money, instead of circulating freely, is being hoarded. Conditions in China were steadily improving until the outbreak of the recent trouble caused another set back, and I regret to say that at present business generally is seriously hampered. It is to be hoped that these internal disturbances will speedily end, as once confidence is restored and merchants are able to move goods with safety, I feel sure we shall see trade active in the Far East.

With regard to the present disturbances, I should like to especially refer to, Shanghai, where the recent fighting was the cause of considerable anxiety. I cannot but think that, in view of the large population and enormous financial interests in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, steps should be taken to prevent life and property being exposed to such grave risks as those lately encountered. The interests of China are identical with those of other nations in this respect, for it is conceivable that losses could be incurred of such magnitude that an Indemnity to meet them might cripple the country financially for many years.

Mr. G. M. Young seconded and said:—

I thing you will all agree that the statement the Chairman has put before us is a very satisfactory one, and results largely from the talented administration of the Bank's affairs. It is very satisfactory to see the Sterling Reserve kept at a realisable value of £1,500,000, although to do this has necessitated large drawings from the half year's profits, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such expenditure.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

AN INDIAN STATE BANK.

IS IT ADVISABLE?

Amongst the matters now engaging the attention of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance, writes a correspondence of the "Daily Telegraph," is the advisability of establishing a State or Amalgamated Bank for the whole of India. Chief among the divisions of British India, for Governmental purposes, are the three great Presidencies of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, in each of which exists what it is called the the Presidency Bank, which performs, on behalf of the Government, those duties for which the services of a bank are required.

Whilst it may be assumed with some degree of confidence that the unification of these three institutions would possess certain advantages, on the grounds of lessened administrative expenses, increased substantiality as to capital, and possible economy in the use of coined currency, undoubted dangers attach to such an amalgamation, unless the powers which it is proposed to delegate to the new bank are retained within certain specified limits. For instance it might be suggested that this State or semi-State bank should undertake the regulation of foreign exchange, and the duty of adjusting remittances on account of the Government of India. This, in effect, would be to place the new bank permanently in the exchange market, and it would be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to debar the bank from private exchange business; one is the natural corollary of the other. In that event, the consequences of a semi-State institution of substantial capital, and possessing the powerful leverage of large Government balances, entering as a new factor into the exchange market, demand serious consideration. In the past, the procedure, which the Government has followed, has been characterised by extreme simplicity, and adaptability to the trade of India.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT PROCEDURE.

Broadly stated, the Government of India has to remit homeward, say, twenty millions sterling per annum, for expenses of administration, interest, etc., on public debt. Provided the operation is duly discharged, the period at which the remittance is made is of minor importance. To the trade of India—not so—for the demand for remittances to India is periodic and seasonal, being dependent on the financing of crops. The method pursued hitherto by the Secretary of State for India in Council has been to offer for public tender in London each Wednesday, against sterling paid in London, a certain number of lacs of rupees (each worth two-thirds of £10,069), payable in India, and to suit the amount to be tendered for to the size of the demand from India at the time of tender.

It should be observed that two advantages arise from this open and public action. The market in exchange is absolutely free to all, and also is regulated in the interests of Indian trade. The Anglo-Indian exchange banks, to whom the Indian Empire owes a great debt for sound banking facilities which have conduced to the building up of its great and increasing volume of trade, have flourished in consequence of the healthy competition necessitated by the principle of public tender. The entry of a semi-State bank into the domain of exchange would strike a blow at the root of these banks.

It is inconceivable that the suggested institution, cognisant, necessarily, as it would be, of many details concerning which the competing exchange banks would be uninformed, would enter the field of exchange merely on equal terms with these banks. It would possess such an advantage, that even if the principle of public tender were adhered to, virtual monopoly would be created. To justify a monopoly of such a description, involving considerations of vital necessity to the well-being of India, cogent reasons must be given, for, were it brought into being, the very existance of the exchange banks might be imperilled.

NECESSITY OF OPEN MARKET.

Under the existing system increasing and flourishing trade has grown to maturity. The exchange banks possess the confidence of the mercantile community of India, evidenced in a most practical way. These banks have never imposed a burden on Indian industry, because, as a consequence of the open market which has existed in exchange, there has always been the stimulus of competition. Should a semi-State bank be decided on the Government of India is bound to take no steps which could in the slightest degree hinder the trade of that country.

Another danger to be avoided is the delegation to any Bank, however powerful it may be, of the responsiblity for the due maintenance of the parity of exchange with gold.

The currency system of India may be described as a halting gold standard, similar to that which exists in France, for instance; but it is governad by special circumstances, namely the enormous size of its population: and the relatively large proportion of silver to gold coin in common use.

The latter point may be appreciated when the statement in the last United States Mint Reports is recalled, to the effect that France holds a stock of gold and silver in the proportion of 3 to 1, and India in the proportion of 1 to 3. Obviously, in circumstances likely to endanger the maintenance of the *status quo*, namely, the par of exchange with gold countries. France, on this score alone, is nine times more favourably placed.

Fortunately India has been blessed with fine monsoons in recent years, but there have been past periods when partial or irregular rainfall has deprived its poorer agricultural popualtion of the means of sustenance, and the land has been ravaged with famine and pestilence.

The people of France in number onetenth of that of India and infinitely richer may be exposed to dangers to which the latter country as a whole is not subject but one thing is clear it is not liable to the widespeard desolation which is felt in India whenever the monsoon fails to exercise its beneficent functions. Then the balance of trade (which has always to be at least twenty millions sterling in favour of India if it is to cover the amount required for remittances to England on Government account) moves against the country and gold has to be found for export. At such a time the fact that the many-millioned people of India have been compelled by their comparative poverty to depend on silver coin for common use becomes an embarrassment for willy-nilly, the State must be prepared to exchange for gold whatever proportion of the vast silver coinage may be required to discharge the external debt of the Indian people which must be paid in gold.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GOLD STANDARD.

It is true that, owing to the £19,000,000 in gold and gold securities in the gold standard reserve, and the £23,000,000 in the Indian note currency reserve, there does not exist immdiate cause for apprehension. Possibly, a succession of poor monsoons could be faced with equanimity, so long as such substantial reserves of gold remain in hand.

That is not the kernel of the question. The onus of responsibility for preserving the par of the internal currency legalised in India (which, as to rupees, is unlimited tender) should rest upon the authority that legalised that currency. The Secretary of State for India in Council, empowered by authority derived from Great Britain, brought the present system into being and adds to the silver currency when he considers trade so requires. That being so, responsibility should not devolve upon any party, such as the suggested bank, which, however strongly capitalised, possesses but limited powers.

Any decree of the Secretary of State for India in Council has ranged behind it the authority and financial weight of this country, and whenever currency arrangements, which have been stamped with the approval of the home country, are in jeopardy, Great Britain ought not to evade the responsibility of affording the needful support. For this reason, it should not be assumed lightly that, because the Bank of England enjoys the sole privilege of issuing notes, this function can be handed over, as a mere matter of routine, to a semi-State Indian Bank.

If it were done, and as a consequence, the responsibility for the currency system of India were shifted in the slightest degree from the Secretary of State for India in Council, the stability of that scheme, which has worked with wonderful smoothness since its initiation in 1893, would run the risk of being endangered whenever the monsoon, so all-important to the population of India, failed to be propitious for a series of successive years.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.

With to-day's issue is published the prospectus of the above company, formed for the purpose of establishing and carrying on (*inter alia*) in Bombay and other parts of India, Burmah and Ceylon, the business primarily of industrial Assurance by granting policies to Artisans, Factory, Docks, Railways and other workmen and workwomen, and casual labourers, domestic servants and other persons of similar wage-earning capacity and their families. This is the only office in India formed for the special purposes of assuring lives of the Industrial Workers, who much need and would be glad to have the protection which the Insurance policy gives, on the lines of similar Assurance Companies and Friendly Societies in England, America and elsewhere. The benefits to be derived from such an institution as it progresses, as regards the increase of national wealth and diffusion of confidence, security, knowledge and happiness and the improvement of the economic condition of many people can be better comprehended by taking a bird's-eye view of similar existing institutions, like the great Prudential Assurance Company of London and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who have been in existence barely sixty and forty years respectively. The Prudential had at the end of the last year nearly Two Crores (1,91,40,723) of Industrial Policies in force, with Assets amounting to nearly One Hundred and Twenty-seven Crores (1,26,85,78,980) of rupees, after paying claims for over One Hundred and Fifty Crores (1,50,00,00,000) of rupees. And similarly the Metropolitan has about One Crore and Twenty-five lacs (1,25,00,000) of Policies in force and after disbursing Crores of rupees in claims their Assets amount to One Hundred and Nineteen Crores and odd rupees.

The Advisory Council consists of the Hon'ble (Prince) Nabob Syed Mohammad Saheb Bahadur, Madras; Mr. B. L. Gupta, I. C. S. (retired), Prime Minister, Baroda; the Hon'ble Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Bart., Ahmedabad; the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar RaoChitnavis, K.C.I.E., Nagpur; the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu, Calcutta; the Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Munsi Madholal, Benares; the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Advocate, Amraoti; Khan Bahadur Dosabhai Edulji Chenai, Haiderabad (Deccan); Babu Motilal Ghose, Calcutta; Khan Bahadur Bomanji M. Dumri (ex-Dewan, Gondal), Rajkot; Mr. Lala Harkisonlal, Bar.-at-Law, Lahore; Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, J.P., Bombay. The Directors are the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., (Chairman); the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Bart; Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha Kt., the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., (Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co.); the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Advocate, High Court; the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Bhawnagar and Bombay); the Hon'ble Dr. D. A. De Monte, M.D., J.P., Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B. (Solicitor); Mr. Phiroze C. Setna J.P. (Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada); Mr. James MacDonald, Ex-officio. The Company will advance loans to such artisans and workmen at a moderate rate of interest on the security of the Company's polices and wages earned. It is also proposed to open out other lines of direct benefit to the Working Classes, particularly to the policy-holders of the Company, if the Board of Directors so resolve, and enlarge the Company's scope of usefulness among the said classes, e.g. granting of policies entitling the assured to receive a given sum as provision for old age; "cash advances as the first aid for the stricken ones of a policy-holder," Sickness Benefit (whereby the policy-holder would be entitled to receive certain benefits during a given period of illness within the year, etc.

The Secretaries and Managers are Messrs. MacDonald, Billimoria and Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 7th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 8th September :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		73

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE ST. LEGER.

LOUVOIS A STRONGER FAVOURITE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The beting on the St Leger is as follows:—

11 to 4 against Louvois		All taken.
5 to 1 " Aghdoe		
10 to 1 " Arda		
100 to 7 " Curragh		
4 to 1 against Bachelor's Wedding		Offered
6 to 1 against Roseworth		

IN HEBBAL CAMP.

LIGHT AND WIND NOT GOOD.

THE OPENING FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 8.

Mrs. Betham fired the first shot, and firing then commenced.

We have had no rain. Few good scores were made, due to the light and wind varying throughout the day. The Bombay representatives are now settling down.

The following are the leading scores for match No. 46.

THE DAILY SWEEPSTAKES 200 AND 300 YARDS:—

Cr.-Sgt. Instructor, M. Smith,—1st G. I. P. Ry., 35; Quarter-Master-Sergt. C. Moorhouse, Bangalore Vol. Rifles, 35; Sgt. C. E. Cullan, S. I. R. V. R., 35.

Cr.-Sgt. Instructor Partridge, E. B. S. Ry. Vols, 35.

Cr.-Sgt. J. Richards, K. G. F. Vols., 34; Cr.-Sgt, F. Lowe, 1st M. and S. M. Rifles, 34.

Corpl. H. Burrows, K. G. F. Vols, 34.

Lieut. A. A Fowler, Cameron Highlanders, 34.

There were fifteen thirty-threes and four thirty-twos. Vol. W. R. Clarke, Bombay Vol. Rifles was 13th, with 33, and Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. P. Soundy, 21st, with 32.

300 Yards—Corpl. S. Coote, S I R, Vols 34, Corpl. W. Pearman, Nilgiris Vol. Rifles, 34; Sergt. L. Conlon, 1st M. and S. M. Ry., 34; Col -Sergt. J. Richards, K. G. F. Vols., 33; Corpl. A. E. Hutchins, 1st. G. I. P. Ry., 33; Qr.-Mr.-Sgt. C. Moorhouse, Bangalore Vol. Rifles, 33; Corpl. L. C. Richmond, 2 Calcutta Vol. Rifles, 33; Corpl. M. S. Gindall, 1st G. I. P. Ry., 12th, 32; Sergt. A. S. Alcock, 1st G. I. P. Ry., 13th, 32; Vol. P. O'Brien, Bombay Vol. Rifles, 24th, 32; one of the 32 was counted out.

THURSDAY'S RACES IN POONA.

RESULTS AFTER DECLARATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

Thursday's races after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. to-day are:—

POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—About 2 miles, over 8 flights.

Parkhill, 11st 12lbs; Picnic, 11st 12lbs; Bambino, 10st 10lbs; Royal Scotland, 10st 5lbs; Offside, 10st 5lbs; Sholto, 9st 0lbs.

GANESHKHIND PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Kempion, 9tst 12lbs; Hoppner, 9st; Paul Pry, 8st 13lbs; Lumination, 8st 12lbs; Punt, 8st 8lbs; Malmsey, 8st 7lbs; Dalmatia, 8st 4lbs; Kilbirnie, 8st 2lbs; Lord Carlyon, 8st 2lbs; Satellite, 7st 12lbs; Forfeit, 7st 11lbs; Sugar Loaf, 7st 9lbs; Refresher, 7st 8lbs; Monaleen, II 7st 4lbs; Lord Reay, 6st.

VISITORS PLATE.—1 1-4 miles.

Canberra, 9st 1lb; Mil, 9st; Flying Fish, 8st 6lbs; Lady Anne, 8st 3lbs; Tartania, 8st 2lbs; St Gilgen, 7st 10lbs; Silver Memory, 6st 4lbs; Vancouver, 6st.

LANOWLI PLATE.—1 mile

Sweden, 9st 7lbs; Trustee, 9st 5lbs; Harry Johnson, 9st 2lbs; Ajmer, 8st 11lbs; Yanasib, 8st 6lbs; Mysore, 8st 6lbs; Haify, 8st 1lb; Iron Chest, 8st 1lb; Welcome, 8st; Solar Star, 8st; Last Chance, 7st 13lbs; Afzur Jung, 7st 13lbs; German Silver, 7st 11lbs; Best Chance, 7st 9lbs; Tulwar, 7st 9lbs; Fado, 7st 9lbs; Guy Fawkes, 7st 4lbs; Khedavi Miseer, 6st 6lbs; Beethoven, 6st; Malabar, 6st.

ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—R. C. and distance.

Tajilmulook, Nakib, Sir Knight, Thank You and Purity,

WANOWRIE PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Zoolphokarr, Raspberry, Master Bill, Minerva, Abdul Malik, Ream, Bravo and Polish.

SPORT IN POONA.

DIVISIONAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

A very good match was played to-day in the Poona Divisional Football Tournament, between the Loyal North Lancs, the holders of the Cup and the Norfolks

An extra ten minutes each way was allowed without arriving at any definite result, the match ending in a tie of two goals all.

A GOLF STORY.

She was an elderly, severe-looking lady; but her plight, as indicated by her delving with her cleek among the rank grass, touched a sympathetic chord with me.

I fully recognised the delicacy of the situation (writes a "Glasgow News" correspondent); my help might not be welcomed; but an innate gallantry urged me to go forward—discreetly. So I made a detour, and, with my eye on the alert, approached close to the troubled one. As luck would have it, I almost trod upon the elusive gutty—a "Colonel," by the way.

With a respectful "Hallo, there!" I tossed it in the direction of the lady, who grasped it eagerly. Then to my surprise she dropped it into a long side pocket, and recommenced her search.

"Is there another one missing?" I inquired, with a view to rendering further assistance. "Oh, I didn't lose any," was her reply; "but this looks such a likely spot for picking up a few useful ball from, doesn't it?"

CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

MAHOMEDANS vs. PARSIS.

The Bombay Gymkhana ground presented an animated appearance to-day when this great cricket contest took place. The attendance at the commencement of the match was not very great, but it gradually swelled as play proceeded, until by lunch time there was a veritable sea of spectators enclosing the ground. The coloured sarees of the Parsi ladies added a vivid splash of colour to the surroundings. Ominous clouds rolled up at 11 o'clock and the blue sky could be seen only in patches; but after a slight drizzle the weather cleared and the rest of the day was an ideal one for cricket as far as light was concerned. There were several photographers on the scene and one cinematograph operator. The pitch was in excellent condition to start with, although it wore a bit at both ends towards the close of play. The vast crowd which had assembled mostly lunched on the ground for fear of losing their seats, and the purveyors of sweets and fruit reaped a rich harvest. Tom-toms, whistles and other musical annoyances were agreeably not in evidence, and the crowd did not indulge in as much "barracking" as they had done in former years. On the whole they were orderly and impartial. From the Parsi team the notable absentees were Dr. Pavri and Mulla. Surely they were more reliable than the colts Vajifdar and Mirza. In their first innings the Mahomedans commenced badly, losing 4 wickets for 16 when Feroze Khan (17) and Nazir Hussein (32) stopped the rot, but in spite of this the score only reached 75, thanks to the excellent bowling of Warden and Kanga who took 4 wickets for 15, and 3 for 13 runs, respectively. The Parsis did not fare much better, than of their batsmen Kanga (33), Kapadia (26) and Parakh (19) contributing 78 out of a total of 94. At their second venture the Mahomedans made 13 runs for 2 wickets when stumps were drawn. Saleh Mahomed and Abdul Aziz shared the bowling honours for the Mahomedans.

POOR SCORING.

A total of 182 runs for a full day's cricket is very poor scoring, and it is probably due to the excellent bowling on both sides that more runs were not made. Winning the toss the Mahomedans wisely took first "knock" as the weather was uncertain. At 11-40 the umpires came out and reporting the pitch to be in a satisfactory condition the Parsis led by Dr. Kanga came out to field, cinematographed as they strolled out to the wickets. Five minutes afterwards Ali and Patel commenced the Mahomedan innings to the bowling of Kanga from the northern end and Mirza from the Gymkhana end Kanga's fifth ball produced a single by Ali. Mirza's first over was a maiden, Ali refusing to touch the tempting off balls. Kanga followed with a maiden. Three singles were scored in Mirza's next over—all the runs being rather dangerous.

Off the last ball of his over, Mirza nearly had Patel caught behind the wickets. Kanga again followed with a maiden. The first boundary was hit after a quarter of an hour's play by Ali off Mirza.

A WAITING GAME.

Another maiden by Kanga followed by one from Mirza. It was evident that the Mahomedans were going to play a waiting game as they took no risks whatever. Kanga now bowled his fourth maiden, succeeded by another one from Mirza. The first ball of Kanga's next over brought about the dismissal of Patel. The batsman in playing forward to a break ball just touched it and was well held by Driver who rolled over in securing the catch in the slips (9-1-2). The vacancy was filled by Yusuf Beg, the famous Mahomedan batsman, who has scored so consistently this season. Three balls later, however, the newcomer in attempting a late cut, was held by Driver in the slips, (9-2-0). This was a very disastrous start for the Mahomedans and filled the Parsis with joy.

A. Aziz took Yusuf Beg's place and lasted the over. Mirza again bowled a maiden. Kanga had 4 men in the slips and was evidently bowling for catches there. Aziz with an uppish stroke off Kanga brought the first decade up after half an hour's play. Next ball Ali gave a difficult chance, which was badly judged, and missed by point. Mirza bowled his fourth consecutive maiden. Ali now drove Kanga for two, and two balls later drove a ball hard into Mirza's hands and was again missed. A confident appeal for a catch behind the wickets by Aziz off Mirza was disallowed but the bowler had his revenge by holding a stiff return one hand (12-3-1). Feroze Khan was next in, and opened his account with a single. Ali then neatly glanced Mirza for 3, but next over drove a ball from Kanga straight into Warden's hands at cover and retired (16-4-12). Ali gave 3 chances in his innings and ought to have been held when he made 8 runs, and again at 9.

Nazir Hussein followed and drove Kanga for a single. Next over, however, he put up a ball to leg, which fell just short of the fielder. Eventually the second decade went up after three-quarters of an hour's play. Hussein then let drive at Mirza and was lucky in the ball just falling out of the reach of third man. Thirty went up with a shot to leg by Hussein off Mirza. Facing Kanga Hussein drove him for a single, while his partner followed with a two. The game was getting much livelier and both batsmen were putting much power behind their strokes. Next over Hussein drove Mirza to the Gymkhana boundary, Kanga letting the ball through his fingers. He followed this with a single to the on, and then Feroze Khan drove Mirza to the boundary past cover, Warden letting the ball through. The same batsman put the last ball of the over to leg for 2. This over cost 11 runs. Parekh now took charge of the leather from Kanga. Forty-four runs had been scored in exactly an hour. Nazir Hussein brought 50 up with a hard drive off Parekh's last ball. Things were looking up for the Mahomedans, and Kanga put Warden on to bowl from the Gymkhana end in place of Mirza. Feroze Khan drove his third ball to the off-boundary where it was well-fielded by Kanga. Warden then tried a tempting slow one and Nazir Hussein jumping out despatched it to the boundary. Next ball, however, Nazir Hussein was nearly held in the slips. Both batsmen were driving cleanly and vigorously and the game got very interesting. In jumping out to a tricky one from Parekh, Feroze Khan was nearly stumped by Canteenwalla. Warden now spread out his field, no fewer than 3 fieldsmen lining the off boundary. Off his second ball Feroze Khan not quite getting hold of the ball skied it to Kapadia at cover and retired, (59-5-17). This stand of 43 runs was very valuable and great praise is due to Feroze Khan and Nazir Hussein for stopping the rot so effectively. Mahamood was next in and Nazir Hussein brought up 60 with a single to leg off Parekh. Mahamood opened his account with a couple to leg but in trying to cut a fast one next ball was held behind the sticks (62-6-2). Saleh Mahomed Khan filled the vacancy, and Nazir Hussein jumped out to a tempting one from Warden and put the ball straight into the verandah of the Gymkhana, for six. Two balls later he attempted another big drive but was caught near the off-boundary by Vajifdar (68-7-32).

AN INVALUABLE INNINGS.

The retiring batsman had played an invaluable innings for his side and hit splendidly in all directions.

Abdul Aziz took his place at the wickets, and drove Parekh for a single but next over was bowled all over his wickets by a ball which completely puzzled him (69-8-1).

Tamboowalla followed and lasted out the over. Parekh now sent down a very tempting over to Saleh Mahomed Khan, but the batsman was not to be tempted. In his next over Warden induced Tamboowalla to hit, but the batsman hit the ball very tamely into Parekh's hands at mid-off (69-9-0).

Irfani was the last batsman to go in and the field was spread out again as both batsmen were known to be hitters Seventy went up with a leg glance by Saleh Mahomed. He followed this with a glance to leg for two off Warden and then drove him to the off for a single. Irfani now faced Warden and drove him for a single—the excellent disposition of the field keeping down the runs. The innings closed in Parekh's next over, Saleh Mahomed being given out l b w. The Mahomedans thus scored 75 in 1 3-4 hours. At 1-40 the Parsis started their first venture, sending in Meherhomji and Elchidana to the trundling of Saleh Mahomed from the northern and S A. Aziz from the Gymkhana end. Meherhomji drove the first ball for a single, but the 3rd ball brought about Elchidana's dismissal, for in attempting a short run he was waved back by his partner but could not regain his crease in time (1-1-0). Kanga, the Parsi skipper, filled the breach and was rather badly hurt in playing forward to the first ball he received. He scored a single off the next, but was evidently in pain. A couple of singles was scored off S. Aziz's first over and then Meherhomji in trying to put Saleh Mahomed to leg, gave the easiest of chances to Tamboowalla at square leg and returned to the Pavilion (4-2-2).

A SENSATIONAL START.

This was just as sensational a start as the Mahomedan innings, and Warden was sent in to see into the matter. He opened with a single off Saleh Mahomed, and facing S. Aziz returned a "bump" ball which the Mahomedan spectators mistook for a catch These two batsmen put up a great stand last year and the Parsis' hopes were centred on them. The first boundary was the result of a very neat leg glance by Kanga off Saleh Mahomed. The pitch was kicking rather dangerously at the Gymkhana end and the batsmen had to watch the ball very carefully. The first decade was brought up by another leg glance for a single after 20 minutes play, and then the tiffin bell was sounded at 2 o'clock. Both the teams lunched at the Bombay Gymkhana and were afterwards photographed. At 3-5 the Mahomedan cricketers again took the field followed immediately by the two not-outs Warden and Kanga. S. Aziz resumed the attack from the Gymkhana end, his fourth ball being put away for 4 by Kanga on the leg-side. S. Mahomed trundled from the northern end and Warden drove him for two followed by a three towards the on boundary. A rising ball from S. Aziz struck Warden on the wrist and went to leg for a single bringing up the 2nd decade The next over from Mahomed was a maiden, Kanga carefully playing every ball. Warden followed suit with S. Aziz's over. The ground was kicking considerably just now and the batsmen would take no risks. In S. Aziz's next over Warden after carefully playing two balls was "yorked" by the third. This was about the worst bit of luck which could befal the Parsis as Warden was just getting set (21-3-7). Driver took his place and blocked the remainder of the over. Another maiden to Kanga by Mahomed followed by one from S. Aziz to Driver. The bowlers were keeping an excellent length and runs were difficult to obtain. A single by Kanga off Mahomed was loudly cheered in one corner of the stands. Facing S. Aziz, Kanga put a short pitched one through the slips for a couple. The pace of scoring may be gathered from the fact that it took half an hour to score 11 runs. Driver opened his account by pulling Mahomed to leg for a single, and Kanga followed suit with a couple. With the score at 29 Driver played forward to a fast one from S. Aziz and just tauched the ball which went at express speed to Yusuf Beg, who brought off a sensational one handcatch (29-4-1). Kapadia who was greeted with a cheer, took Driver's place. The game was in a very interesting state as the first for Mahomedan batsmen had fallen for very little less. Thirty was the now brought up by a hook to the leg boundary by Kanga off Mahomed. A dangerous short run by Kanga nearly resulted in Kapadia being run out. Runs came very slowly in singles, neither batsmen being able to get the ball away, until Kanga hooked Mahomed to leg for a couple bringing 40 on the telegraph board after an hour's play. With the score at 41 Abdul Aziz took over the bowling from the Gymkhana end, and appealed confidently for leg before wicket against Kanga but the appeal was disallowed. Kanga then cut a fast rising ball into the wicket-keeper's hands but the catch was not accepted. This was a great disappointment to the Mahomedans as Kanga was the only batsman who was playing with any confidence, and he was responsible for more than half the score; besides, the game was in a critical state. Next over, however, Kanga played forward to Mahomed and missing the ball got in front of the wicket and was given out leg before wicket (45-5-33). Kanga played a sterling innings and but for him the Parsis would have been in a parlous condition. Batting for a little over an hour and a quarter he had contributed 33 out of 45, giving only one chance and that a very difficult one. Vajifdar, the schoolboy cricketer, followed in, but was nearly bowled by Saleh Mahomed with a ball which clean beat him but failed to hit the sticks

GROWING MONOTONY.

The game now grew very monotonous, the batsmen scratching for runs. Kapadia then put up an uppish stroke in the slips, the ball falling just out of reach of Yusuf Beg. The monotony was relieved by Kapadia pulling a short one from Mahomed to the leg boundary, sending up the half century. S. A. Aziz now resumed bowling in place of Abdul Aziz, and Kapadia sent his second ball to the Gymkhana boundary at a tremendous pace. Saleh Mahomed gave way to Tamboowalla from the northern end, and Kapadia was nearly stumped off his second delivery. Sixty went up with a lucky snick to the boundary by Vajifdar on Tamboowalla's last ball. Turning to Aziz, Kapadia in his usual vigorous style drove him splendidly to the off-boundary much to the delight of the excited Parsi spectators.

At 4 35 the game was adjourned for tea, the score standing at 68 for 5 wickets. On the game being continued Abdul Aziz bowled from the Gymkhana end and Kapadia after bringing up 70 with a couple of singles lost his partner who was caught by Tamboowalla at point. (70-6-5). Canteenwalla followed in and Aziz, appealed in vain for leg before wicket against him. Next ball, however, Aziz varied his pace and clean bowled the new comer wth a slow break (70-7-0). Parekh then partnered Kapadia and Saleh Mahomed resumed bowling in place of Tamboowalla. A single by Parekh and then Kapadia drove Aziz to the boundary bringing the scores level. It was a very bad piece of fielding on Nazir Hussein's part to let the ball go to the boundary. Parekh then passed the Mahomedans' score with a single and was much applauded by the spectators.

A PRETTY CUT.

Eighty was signalled with a pretty cut for 2 by Parekh off Aziz. Next over however, Kapadia was bowled middle stump by a beautiful ball from Mahomed (80-8-26). Kapadia played a vigorous innings for his 26, and did not give the semblance of a chance. Elavia next partnered Parekh who pluckily cut Aziz for 2, but was nearly bowled next ball. Facing Mahomed he drove him for 3 to mid-off. He then brought 90 on the score board by driving Aziz twice to the off-boundary. Parekh was playing a great hitting game as every run was valuable. S. Aziz now resumed the leather from the Gymkhana end and his fourth ball was skied by Parekh to mid-off where the catch was safely negotiated by Tamboowalla. (94-9-19). Next ball Aziz clean bowled Elavia and the Parsis' innings closed at 5-30 for 94,—19 runs to the good.

The Mahomedans started their second innings at 5-40 sending in Ali and Tamboowalla to the bowling of Kanga and Warden. Kanga nearly obtained Ali's wicket with his fourth ball, and the over resulted in a maiden. As there were only 20 minutes left for play, it was evidently the batsmen's intention to try and play out time but much to the chagrin of the Mahomedans Ali was "yorked" in Warden's second over with only 1 on the score board (1-1-1). Abdul Aziz, the Delhi player, followed in and after carefully playing 4 balls from Warden, luckily snicked the next through the slips for a couple. Kanga then bowled a maiden to Tamboowalla who put up a solid defence. The first boundary was a pull to leg by Abdul Aziz off a short one from Warden. The same batsman then drove Warden towards the Gymkhana boundary for two, the ball being well intercepted by Elchidana. Next over Kanga had hard luck in not dismissing Tamboowalla by a catch in the slips, the ball going between Driver and Kapadia. Next ball however, Kanga clean bowled Tamboowalla with a beauty (13-2-4). Patel filled the vacancy and was very fortunate in being missed by the wicket keeper off Kanga's fifth delivery. The game was concluded for the day at 6 o'clock with 2 Mahomedan wickets down for 13 runs. The Mahomedans are thus 6 runs in arears with 8 wickets in hand on the first innings.

Score:—

MAHOMEDANS

1st INNINGS.

C. M. Ali, c Warden, b Kanga	12
S. U. Patel, c Driver, b Kanga	2
Mirza Usuf Beg, c Driver, b Kanga	0
A. Aziz, c and b Mirza	1
Feroze Khan, c Kapadia, b Warden	17
Nazir Hussein, c Vajifdar, b Warden	32
S. Mahamood, c Canteenwalla, b Parekh	2
Saleh Mahomed Khan, l-b-w b Parekh	4
Abdul Aziz, b Warden	1
K. Tamboowalla, c Parekh, b Warden	0
Peer Mahomed Irfani, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	75

2nd Innings.

C. M. Ali, b Warden	1
K. Tamboowalla, b Kanga	4
Abdul Aziz, batting	8
S. U. Patel, batting	0
Extra	0
Total (for 2 wkts.)	13

PARSIS.

1st INNINGS.

R. P. Meherhomji, c Tamboowalla, b S. Mahomed	2
J. Elchidana, run out	0
H. D. Kanga, l-b-w, b S. Mahomed	33
J. S. Warden, b S. Aziz	7
D. D. Driver, c Yusuf Beg, b S. Aziz	1
D. K. Kapadia, b S. Mahomed	26
H. J. Vajifdar, c Tamboowalla, b A. Aziz	5
Dr. J. Canteenwalla, b A. Aziz	0
M D Parekh, c Tumboowalla, b S. Aziz	19
J. A. Elavia, b S. Aziz	0
B. H. Mirza, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

1st INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	11	13	5	3
Mirza	11	20	6	1
Parekh	6.2	15	1	2
Warden	6	15	3	4

2ND INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	5	5	3	1
Warden	4	8	2	1

MAHOMEDANS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. Mahomed	21	36	10	3
S. Aziz	14.5	24	6	4
A. Aziz	8	26	0	2
K. Tamboowalla	2	7	0	0

Umpires:—Messrs. Cumber and Mody.

H. M. CUSTOMS vs. TURNER MORRISON & CO.

This match was played at Bombay on Saturday. Scores:—

TURNER MORRISON.		H. M. CUSTOMS.	
King	4	Kelly	7
Malone	6	Dalvi	31
Dave	9	Raje (Jr)	0
Shanker	0	Wagle	61
Lloyd	8	Ganpat, not out	124
Steven	7	Bhappu	30
Wilson	1	Stevens	4
Clarke	1	Khambatta, not out	14
Nazareth	0	Raja (Snr) did not bat	
Serath	0	Kanga do	
Sancte Maria	0	Mahale do	
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	41	Total (for 6 wkts)	268

BOMBAY GAS CO. vs. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

This match was played at Oval on Saturday, Pagel for the Gas Coy. took 9 wickets for 8 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY GAS CO.		BOMBAY CITY POLICE.	
Edwards	0	Paterson	18
Challice	5	Edwards	0
Lobo	3	Smythe	0
Woods	1	Walker	2
Woodford	2	Jones	2
Pagel, not out	20	O'Keefe	0
Chonker	0	Walton	0
Sadanand	0	Sargon, not out	0
Kale	1	Smith	0
Pitale	0	Canty, run out	2
Penkar	1	Newby	0
Extras	7	Extras	0
Total	39	Total	24

R. G. R. vs. Y. M. C. A.

This match was played at Colaba on Saturday. Scores:—

R. G. H.

Lieut Heaton-Ellis, run out	74
Gr Thatcher, c Oliver, b Brown	23
C. Qms. Ashenhurst, b Aston	0
Cpl McGharry, st George, b Aston	7
Lieut Corbett, b Brown	0
Br Poulsover, c Aston, b Brown	0
Gr Warnett, b Wasker	13
Br Platt, b Aston	19
Lieut Wilson, not out	2
Mr Farmer, b Aston	0
Gr Bakewell, b Aston	4
Extras	18
Total	123

Y. M. C. A.

N George, c and b Boulsover	74
E Brown, not out	40
G H S Aston, c Farmer, b Boulsover	4
B Wasker, C Horne, G H White, Robins, L Carey, F Pearcey, G Wilson, and E Carey, did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts)	124

SERVICE CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

The members of the Indian Civil Service now in Poona for the Service Week, to-day began their annual two-days' cricket match against the Poona Gymkhana. Although the latter team was not at its strongest, the fact that they were able to score 378 for four wickets was expressive enough. Play was not continued to a late hour, as the Civil Service Ball is to take place to-night. Still, when stumps were drawn for the day, the I.C.S. had four wickets down for 24 runs.

POONA GYMKHANA, 1st innings.

Mr Gould, b Crump	65
Mr Humphreys, st Elliot, b Mackenzie	102
Sergt Love, c and b Gibson	67
Mr Heath, not out	130
Capt Merriman, b Sale	6
Captain Sarson, not out	8
(Rest did not bat)	
Extras	0
Total	378

I. C. S., 1st Innings.

Mr F R Arthur, c Humphreys, b Holman	13
Mr. H R. Gould, l b w Holman	1
Mr E L Sale, b Humphreys	7
Mr Mead, c and b Hider	3
Total	24

REAR LIGHTS ON MOTOR CARS.

While in England, motorists are compelled to carry red rear lights on our cars, the State of Vermont has just passed a law forbidding the carrying of rear lights by motorists. The reason is in the States there are no hedges, the country is open and flat, and the roads and railways intersect very frequently, without bridges or other protections the one from the other. Hundreds of accidents occur annually to motorists and other road users at these intersections, which are unguarded by gates, by reason of trains coming round curves unexpectedly, while other vehicles are crossing the lines. The present law has been passed, says the "Motor," at the instigation of the railway interests, who claim that the red lights on cars are deceptive, and that many instances have occurred of express drivers, seeing a red light ahead having pulled up their trains, only to find the supposed danger signal to be nothing more than the tail light of an automobile on an adjacent roadway.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Sept. 8.

The golf week started to-day in glorious weather, when the Bombay Gymkhana Cup was played for. There was an entry of forty-four and play started at 7-15 a. m. No one succeeded in doing less than 80, but Adair and England tied for first place with 81-0-81.

Adair started early. He did the first hole in 6, but got two 4's for the next two holes. A six and a five followed, but he improved matters with a four for the sixth. He finished the first nine holes with 5, 4, 5 which gave him a total of 43 out. He started the second half well with 3's for the 10th and 11th, holing a mashie shot from three yards off the green at the 10th, but the next five holes cost him 5 each. A 3 at the Cotton-Field improved his score and he finished with a 4 at the last, his second half totalling 38.

England, starting later, began very steadily, his first 7 holes reading 5,5,4,5,4,5,4. However, he dropped strokes at the short 8th. His iron shot hit the tree, and it took him 5 to hole out. A 5 at the 9th hole gave him a total of 42 out. At the 10th, he hit the trees hard and the hole cost him 7. He lipped the hole for a 2 at the 11th, but got the next two in 3 each and the Punch Bowl and Port Arthur in 4's. The 16th and 17th and cost him 5 and 4 respectively, as he took 3 putts on each green. A 5 at the last gave him 39 home.

Monteith, was out in a steady 44, and with a 38 home returned a total of 82, which would have been better but for some missed putts. McLeod with 88 less 6 tied with him, as did Nicholls with 86 less 4. Kidd with 92 less 8 and Wurtele with 102 minus 18 were next with a nett total of 84. The full returns are as follows:—

	grs.	h'cp.	nett.
Adair	81	—0	=81
England	81	—0	=81
Monteith	82	—0	=82
Nicholls	86	—4	=82
McLeod	88	—6	=82
Kidd	92	—8	=84
Wurtele	102	—18	=84
Coombs	93	—6	=87
Bedwell	97	—10	=87
Roberts	91	—3	=88
Pooley	92	—4	=88
Inglis	88	—0	=88
Begbie	90	—2	=88
Greaves	100	—12	=88
Curry	103	—14	=89
Scottson	97	—8	=89
Montgomerie	96	—7	=89
Harrison	103	—13	=90
Nicholson	96	—6	=90
Owen	103	—12	=91
Ogilvie	97	—6	=91
Duxbury	96	—5	=91
Von Bock	112	—20	=92
Smith	104	—12	=92
Watts	105	—12	=93
R. R. Boyd	94	—0	=94
Gilbert	109	—14	=95
F. Boyd	95	—0	=95
Lowson	99	—4	=95
Pipe	113	—17	=96
G. Cook	97	—0	=97
Sanderson	107	—10	=97
Denning	113	—15	=98
Cockrane	101	—0	=101
Kennedy	103	—9	=103
Dawson	111	—8	=103

REPLAY.

Adair and England played off their tie in the Bombay Gymkhana Cup this afternoon, when England won with a fine 87, Adair taking 87. Both were rather unsteady going out but England played fine 37 home.

The first round of the foursomes was played off during the afternoon, when the following matches took place.

Greaves and Russ v. Bedwell and Owen.—The pairs were playing on level terms, and the latter couple quickly won a couple of holes. Russ and Greaves, however, stuck to them gamely, and had secured a lead of one hole at the 7th. They were one up at the 9th but Bedwell and Owen won the 10th through their opponents' losing their ball.

This made them all square, and Bedwell and Owen took the next two holes. They pulled off the match on the sixteenth green, winning by 3 up and 2 to play.

Begbie and Coombs v. Tennant and Kidd.—The former had to give away 3 strokes Tennant and Kidd started in promising fashion by winning the first two holes and kept their lead until the sixth, when Begbie and Coombs got a hole back. Winning the 8th and 9th also they turned one up. The next four holes were halved, and Begbie and Coombs won the 14th, but lost the 15th (Port Arthur), where they had to give away a stroke. The 16th was halved and Kidd squared the match with a long put at the 17th. At the last hole Kidd drove into the cactush edge and Tennant had to lift out and play three, the hole costing them 7 to Begbie and Coombs' 6. The latter couple has won by 1 up.

Pooley and Inglis v Curry and Gude.—The latter couple received 11 strokes, but it was not enough for them, Pooley and Inglis winning by 3 up and 2 to play. The first hole was halved. Pooley and Inglis won the second, and the next two were halved.

Curry and Gude squared the match at the 5th but lost the next. The 7th and 8th were halved, and at the 9th Inglis found a bad lie from his drive, and the hole was lost. Turning all square, Pooley and Inglis won the 10th and 12th in 5 and 4 respectively. The 11th and 13th were halves. Curry and Gude got back a hole at the 14th, but lost the 15th and 16th. This made Pooley and Inglis 3 up and 2 to play.

Sanderson and Montgomery v. Kennedy and Ogilvy.—The former were in receipt of four strokes. The first two holes were halved, Montgomery holing two long putts. The former couple became one down at the 4th but won the 5th, without using their stroke. The sixth was halved, but Kennedy and Ogilvy turned 3 up. They lost the 10th but got back a hole at the Quarry. They also won the Pipal Tree, Kennedy holing a long part for 3. Montgomery and Sanderson got a holeback at the 13th in 3 to their opponents' 4, leaving Kennedy and Ogilvie 3 up. The next 3 holes were halved, giving the match to Kennedy and Ogilvy by 3 up to 2 to play.

Denning and Gilbert v. McLeod and Wartele. This was a disappointing match, the latter couple having matters all their own way, and winning comfortably by 8 up and 7 to play.

Two matches were played in the second round.

Smith and Scotson v Lowson and Boyd.—This was a very close match resulting in a win for the former couple by 1 up.

Nicholson and Watts v. Cooke and Duxbury.—This was another runaway match, Nicholson and Watts winning by 6 and 5. They were out in 45, and turned 6 up. Cooke and Duxbury won the 10th, but Nicholson and Watts made no mistakes. Nichoson playing very steadily and being well supported by his partner.

LADIES' MEDAL.

The ladies had an 18 hole medal competition under handicap, nine holes being played in the morning and nine in the afternoon.

The results were as follows:—

	grs.	h'cp	nett.
Mrs Baynes	85	—0	=85
Mrs Inglis	89	—0	=89
Mrs McGeorge	100	—10	=90
Mrs Nichols	106	—14	=92
Mrs Reed	108	—12	=96
Mrs Scott	102	—6	=96
Mrs Pooley	102	—6	=96
Mrs Harrison	110	—12	=98
Mrs Tennant	120	—20	=100
Mrs Froom	139	—24	=115

A wet afternoon rather spoiled the scores.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF NORTHERN INDIA.

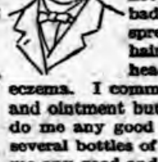
The Northern India Golf Championship final was played in fine whether at Gulmarg over 36 holes. Play was close and exciting, but poor. Colonel Davies and Major Buist were all square at the end of the morning round. Major Buist took the lead in the afternoon; but the match was square at the turn. Major Buist was 3 up with 4 to play, but lost the next three holes. At the last hole Colonel Davies moved his ball on the green and Major Buist won. Mrs. Stuart Fraser presented the prizes.

(Other Sport will be found on page 8.)

PIMPLES SPREAD DOWN SIDE OF FACE

Could Not Sleep at Night for Itching and Scratching. Spread to Head. Hair Began to Fall Off. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

20, Frederick St., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.—"Some two years ago I broke out down the side of my face with some pimples. They got worse and they spread down the side of my face. I could not sleep at night for itching and scratching, and also got so I could not go out as I was a very bad sight to look at. It spread to my head and the hair began to fall off my head. I was told it was eczema. I commenced to try some salves and ointment but found that they did not do me any good but I got worse. I had several bottles of medicine that did not do me any good and I got downhearted about my case.



"I happened to see an advertisement about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I thought that I would try them. Before I had used one set I was nearly cured. The second set my eczema was gone and my skin began to heal and my hair began to grow again. After using four sets of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I am perfectly cured and my skin is as smooth and clear as before I had any skin disease." (Signed) Fred Imeson, June 5, 1912.

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THE
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Tuesday, 9th September, 1913.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

RECENT cablegrams denote a renewal of activities in regard to the trans-Persian railway which is to link India to the West in preference to the shorter and less costly route from the railhead at Chaman to Kushk. The length of this extension would not be more than four hundred miles as against the twelve or fourteen hundred of the Persian project, but the Afghans are resolutely opposed to any invasion of their isolated Kingdom by railways which they regard as a preface to annexation. Hence for the present the idea of making this connection has to be abandoned, though there is no doubt that eventually it will come into being as an alternative route from India and a solvent for the aloofness which the Amir and his subjects regard as a national protection. The promoters of the Persian project, who have had it under discussion since its Baghdad rival, has made so much progress despite the financial boycott of the chief European Bourses, and are now apparently satisfied that it is a payable commercial speculation to be taken in hand as soon as Great Britain has decided to enter into partnership with the French and Russian groups. The proportionate shares of each have been denoted, the financiers of the three nations are prepared to find the capital and all that remains to be settled is the gauge of the British section and the direction of its aligoment. Strategic and engineering opinions favour the coast route from Karachi to Bandar Abbas which has already been surveyed, and the selection of the metre gauge as the best protective against an invasion of the Indian frontier. It may, however, be pointed out that the Russians at Kushk are already within eighty miles of Herat and have stored material for the extension of their line to that historic Afghan city. Hence, if at any future time a forward movement were contemplated, it would be much more likely to occur from this direction than via the trans-Persian line if the latter is made. The delay in giving final shape to the project is said to be due to the cautious policy of the British Cabinet which is still exchanging communications with the Government of India on a question of vital importance to the latter and the promoters are naturally impotent at the hesitancy exhibited in London. But the decision to be taken is momentous, and cannot for political reasons be debated in Parliament or in the minor assembly over which the Viceroy presides; hence Mr. Asquith's Government are justified in scrutinising the project from every standpoint before committing themselves to a responsibility of which the probable results cannot be fully appraised at present.

The activity of its promoters and their desire for an early exposition of British intentions coincides with the return of the Persian Regent to Teheran and the prospective re-appearance of the Mejlis as a dubious administrative asset in that most distressful country. It is, perhaps, anticipated that there may be some difficulty in having the concession ratified if the Persian patriots are allowed to discuss it in the local Parliament, because some of them are as suspicious as the Afghans about the intrusion of railways and view them as pretexts for foreign molestations with their independence already threatened by the division of the country into spheres of influence. The Regent who recently visited the three capitals interested in the project, where he had opportunities of discussing it with the principal promoters is doubtless in possession of the terms awaiting Persian acceptance to which a tentative adhesion has been given in London with the reservations noted above, and we may expect to hear presently that he and his advisers have ratified them without awaiting the interposition of the Mejlis to whom the agreement may be presented as a completed act of policy with which they cannot interfere. And if this occurs it may be predicted that the salvation of Persia and the lasing of the bogey of annexation are only questions of time because the railway will be a strong contributory factor to the solution of problems which cannot be approached without a full treasury and an efficient central administration. At present the situation is preserved from collapse by periodical Anglo-Russian doles and much excellent advice, both spoken and written, of the necessity for ending the present anarchy if Persia is to remain on the Asiatic map. But if the conclusion of the agreement with the European syndicate is accelerated for the reasons already stated, the corporation behind it will become the financial sponsors of the Government as they will be prepared to make advances to the Teheran Administration when reliable guarantees have been arranged. There has, so far, been no revelation of the proposed conditions beyond an assurance that they will not resemble the German kilometric exactions from Turkey which have committed the Ottoman Government to financial responsibilities it may not be able to meet if the policy of provincial autonomy is conceded to the Asiatic subjects of the Sultan who threaten to revolt if they do not obtain it. With the aid of these subsidies from the company and the deportation of the troublesome pretender, Salar-ud-Dowlah, it should be possible to establish a good administration and to support it with a military force that will compel obedience to its mandates. If Persia fails in these respects intervention must follow because the operations of the railway would be impeded by fresh tribal outbreaks and both England and Russia would be obliged to take measures for the protection of their investors' interests. It is, however, a good omen that the Government are arranging to engage eighty-two more foreigners for administrative work as indigenous talent is either non-existent or untrustworthy and the task of recuperation can only be carried out under white supervision.

Closely associated with the Persian situation are the British political and commercial interests in the Gulf, where they were threatened with German competition prior to the recent settlement of the terminus of the Baghdad railway. Koweit has been finally excluded from its sphere, and when the British line from Mohamerah to Koramabad comes into existence it will, combined with the practical monopoly of the river traffic, prevent the exploitation of South Eastern Persia by our competitors, while it should be a valuable factor in tranquilising a sphere of which a rather dismal account is given in the last Parliamentary blue book. The trouble at Muscat is the only disturbing feature in this region, but none of the subjects of the other trucial Chiefs who have been equally affected by the gun-running blockade show any desire to break out in rebellion, and it may be anticipated that the disturbance will be confined to its present limits. It is manifest, however, that the Sultan cannot deal with it unassisted; hence troops are being sent to support him, and if the rebels hesitate to advance on his capital it may be necessary to disperse them by an expedition into the hinterland. For they cannot be permitted to interfere with the existing arrangements for the suppression of the arms traffic, and as the Muscat Chief is co-operating with us he is obviously entitled to the assistance for which he has asked, as signifying a protectorate which excludes all foreign intervention in the Oman State. With the restoration of order here, the gulf will resume its customary tranquility, though there can be no relaxation of the blockade of the littoral until we have persuaded France to renounce a valueless treaty which has been used for the exploitation of an iniquitous commerce. The outlook in regions wherein British interests are paramount is more promising than it has been for some time past as the Baghdad railway is no longer a burning political question between London and Berlin, and Persia is apparently entering upon a phase of reformation which may result in the evolution of a strong government and thus remove apprehensions about its partition. But further developments must be awaited before its future is assured, and one of the most important of them is the prospective trans-Persian line which would act as a pacificator while giving India the link with the West which has been the objective of so many schemes since the Euphrates Valley route was first investigated by Chesney three quarters of a century ago.

FLODDEN FIELD. THE fourth centenary celebration of Flodden Field proceeded off and on for the last several weeks especially in Scotland, and will culminate to-day, the proper day when the memorable battle was fought four centuries ago, when England and Scotland were separate and often hostile kingdoms, whose people warred against each other with an animosity which is severity intelligible in these days, when they have long become merged into one common nation. Flodden Field was a disaster almost unparalleled for the Scots, yet their descendants of the present day are enthusiastic in its commemorations. This may sound strange at first, but as Lord Rosebery, as spokesman for the Scots, said recently, they had ample reason to be not less proud of this defeat than of the great victory of Bannockburn whose six hundredth anniversary also comes off in a few months. It might be said that the army was defeated on that fatal field, nay annihilated, but the spirit of the nation was not only not broken but even rose higher and manifested itself in various ways, presenting a calm and courageous front in the midst of adversity. Even the army met with this disaster not from any want of fighting qualities but simply because it was miserably led. James IV, King of Scotland, was his own general and never had army a worse leader. The events which led to the battle showed a glaring want of judgment on his part, and he wasted precious days in minor sieges, thus giving the English time to concentrate their forces and even to choose the terms on which they were to engage him. But all these errors were as nothing to his thoughtlessness and folly during the battle itself. He not only allowed the enemy to cross the river Tweed between them unmolested by his splendid artillery, which might easily have broken and destroyed them in detail but, instead of directing his army from a safe position as every prudent general should, he himself engaged in the fray like a common soldier in order to have an opportunity of displaying his personal valour. He fell fighting and though his body was discovered with an English arrow sticking in it and a wound with an English bill in the head, his fate appears to have been in doubt and to have given rise to various rumours which survived long afterwards. He had clad several men in the same dress as himself that he might fight unknown as an ordinary combatant, and when his dead body was found many refused to believe that he had died in battle. They preferred to think that he had been treacherously slain after the fight was over. Another persistent rumour, long current, was to the effect that the king had escaped from the disastor of his followers, and had gone to the Holy Land on a pilgrimage there to repent for his rashness in sacrificing the lives of his nobles and soldiers and also for his youthful errors, chief of which was his rebellion against his father, who died during it. But there is little doubt that he died fighting, as his sword, dagger and ring were found on the dead body which, however, lay long unburied in a waste room in a monastery, till an ignoble burial was given it in the days of Elizabeth, long afterwards. James is condemned by some historians as the real cause of this great disaster and the long train of national misfortunes which it entailed in Scotland almost till the union of the crowns ninety years later, but it must be remembered that he had redeeming qualities too, which shed a sort of lustre on his reign which ended so gloriously on Flodden Field. He cultivated the arts of peace as well as war and the administration of law and justice was even remarkable for its rigour and promptness.

SILK CULTIVATION. COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER has issued a very encouraging report on the work which the Salvation Army is doing in developing silk cultivation. By this time the Army has been able to train a staff of fully skilled assistants, who are capable of imparting the best methods to the cultivators, and already have trained several hundreds of reelers, spinners, weavers and silk-worm breeders. This work has been done at widely scattered stations. There are fourteen of these in India and two in Ceylon, four being in the Punjab, six in the United Provinces, two—at Ahmednagar and Satara—in the Bombay Presidency and one each in Mysore and Travancore. Like most other voluntary movements this work has been handicapped for lack of funds, and the report complains that it is hardly fair to expect private enterprise "to undertake what is necessarily unremunerative expenditure for training teachers, planting mulberry, purchasing seed, issuing suitable literature and generally awakening interest in the possibilities of the industry." Government is urged to plant mulberry trees wherever tree-planting is being undertaken, it being pointed out that not only are its leaves the food of silk-worms, but they are excellent for cattle, while the timber is useful in many ways. Mulberry-planting by Government on a large scale is regarded as essential to the establishment of the silk industry. At first the rearers of silk worms, it is suggested, should be encouraged by the supply of mulberry leaves free of charge, but later a charge of a few annas per tree could be made and would become a valuable source of revenue. Government is also asked to undertake the supply of seed, and to utilise rural schools for the popularisation of silk culture. These are excellent suggestions which, it is very likely, Government would like to be able to adopt. They have more than once, we believe, expressed sympathy with the efforts to establish a silk industry, but they probably are influenced by the same difficulty, which has handicapped the Salvation Army, viz., a lack of available funds.

OUR ROADS. ONE effect, which the advent of the motor-car must have in, at least, the larger cities of India, is an improvement of the roads, but so far that effect has been only partially experienced. People who use motor-cars are complaining of the roads round Bombay, especially those on the further side of Malabar Hill, in the neighbourhood of Nepean Sea Road. These are very uneven in surface, the wheels of a car often lurching into a great depressions in the metalling, and causing the greatest discomfort to those who may be riding in it. Not only do the occupants get a severe shaking, but when these holes have been deep, the shock has been enough to extinguish the lamps of the car unless they happen to be lit electrically. A kerosine oil lamp can easily be extinguished in this way, especially if the part which holds the wick be worn, or if the wick is ill-fitting. That such roads should exist in Bombay is the more annoying because the authorities have shown us in Queen's Road how admirably they can do when they please. Of course, it would be unreasonable to ask that every road in the island should reach that standard and no one thinks of doing so, but we are fully entitled to some improvement on present conditions.

MILITARY MATTERS.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Once again the question of a channel tunnel is with us, and, despite the discouraging reply of Mr. Asquith to the Deputation that waited upon him to ascertain the probable attitude of the Government with regard to the inauguration of such an undertaking, it is unlikely that the proposal will be allowed to drop, until, at all events, it has been thoroughly reconsidered in the light of present conditions. The factors in the case have changed considerably since Lord Wolseley expressed the opinion quoted by the Prime Minister, and it will be for the present military advisers of the Government to consider whether the changes that have taken place are such as to justify a modification of the attitude of Opposition to any scheme involving even in a rash measure an alteration of the attitude in the insularity of our position. No appreciation of the situation from a military can hold good for longer than the time during which the conditions appreciated remain constant. As condition change, so it becomes necessary to make a fresh appreciation and reconstruct plans accordingly. At the time that Lord Wolseley voiced military opinion against the construction of a tunnel it would have been a difficult matter to find under the then existing conditions a single military argument in favour of an alternative route to the sea passage to connect this country with the continent.

Our vastly preponderating naval power assured us of practically secure transit for our imports and exports from and to any part of the world, the absence of neutral ports, through, which, in time of war, consignments of what might have been declared contraband could reach us by mail, was not a matter that required a second thought. Losses there might be here and there, but the great volume of our seaborne trade would be safe; and time would but add to the security. What was true of commerce was also true of transports. If troops had to be despatched by sea there was no question of waiting till the command of the sea had been decided. It was ours, together with the freedom of movement it connotes; and incidentally time, that ever important factor in military calculations, had not been reduced almost to vanishing point as it has been by the most recent developments of modern mobilization methods. In these circumstances it is not altogether surprising that the military point of view regarded the tunnel chiefly as means by which hostile access could be had to the country; and much was made of the difficulty of making the end of the tunnel secure. As it could not be said to be a problem in fortification which defied solution, it was necessary to assume a lack of intelligence and an incapacity for action on the part of our authorities, which was, to say the least of it, not at all complimentary. That similar assumptions will be made should the present military advisers of the Government be called upon to reconsider the question is unlikely. The ventilation difficulties, with the military weaknesses attendant on devices for overcoming them, have practically disappeared with the possibility of electric traction.

The entente with France has modified if it has not entirely removed the military political objections. No one would be rash enough to predict that the happy relations that at present exist on both sides of the Straits of Dover will continue for all time, but a military appreciation must deal with conditions that exist, or that can be plainly foreseen in the immediate future as the outcome of forces at work in the present. Despite Mr. Norman Angell and his views the Peace of Europe depends on the maintenance of the Balance of Power, and the continuance of the Triple Entente is essential as a counterpoise to the Triple Alliance. The maintenance of the Balance of Power is not the vain myth of the Foreign Office, that Mr. Angell would have us believe, but the political expression of that military strategy which aims at avoiding the risk of being beaten in detail. There are conceivable events, which might necessitate a reshuffle of the political cards, the formation of new and the abandonment of existing friendships, but they are too remote to be considered in an appreciation of the military situation of to-day. They may be possibilities, but on existing data they are not even probabilities, at present.

Assuming however, that the possible came to pass, and it became necessary to close the tunnel, there would be little more harm done than the temporary loss of dividends to the shareholders; unpleasant doubtless to them individually but not a national calamity. That the opening of a tunnel from Dover to Calais would have such an effect upon our merchant shipping as to render it impossible for the supply of foodstuffs by sea to be removed were it closed temporarily can hardly be taken seriously having regard to the possible carrying capacity of such a tunnel in comparison with the volume of our sea-borne trade, and the large difference in cost of rail as compared with sea transport. Before, therefore, the proposal for the establishment of rail communication below the Straits of Dover can be negatived on military grounds, it will be necessary to consider whether as matter stand at present there might not be advantages which were not apparent, when the matter was considered before. The arguments against the construction of the channel have not changed much since they were first advanced some 20 years ago, when the strategic front was different, and our Navy was between three and four times as powerful as that of the next strongest sea Power. There was no question then of the adequacy of the naval force we maintained in the Mediterranean, the then strategic area, nor was it maintained by reducing our representation in the outer seas to the narrowest limits. We had not then begun to think in decimals, or to rely on a 50 per cent margin of the superiority in the strategic area attained by strenuous reductions elsewhere. It is a possibility, and a possibility worth considering whether there would not be advantages in having a side door, a tradesman's entrance available through which food could be brought despite disturbances at the front door which might deter the stoutest of errand boys. The perturbation that found voice amongst the North Sea skippers during the recent manœuvres anent the dangerous navigation with ships of war carrying no lights and manœuvring at high speeds gives some small indication of the dislocation that might be expected in the carrying trade of the East coast at the commencement of hostilities, and until the Navy had the situation well in hand. It is also conceivable that the possession of a sally port might under certain conditions, be an advantage as an alternative, or in addition to the sea route, should our duty to our neighbour, and incidentally to ourselves, in the maintenance of the Balance of Power involve the despatch of the Force designated, if not designed to be, Expeditionary.

A movement by tunnel would be more likely to avoid the observation of aircraft, and the attentions of submarines, than an overseas expedition with its fleet of transport and escorting ships of war. Apart from secrecy of movement, time is also a factor which dominates all military calculations. Assuming, without asserting, that the Expeditionary Force might in certain circumstances be despatched abroad, it may be premised, that such action must, to be in any degrees effective, be taken at once on the outbreak of hostilities. Russia cannot be in position to render assistance before a month has elapsed, and as General Bernhari has frankly told us, that month should suffice, should all go well, to inaugurate the defeat in detail by the reduction to impotence of the central Power. The time factor, ever important, will become more so when the German military Laws of 1912 and 1913 begin to take effect in April next. The numerical increase in the peace strength of the German Army which results from these laws is approximately the same as the total of all the increases that have been carried into effect during the preceding thirty years. These increased numbers allow corps, infantry, artillery, and cavalry to be maintained at such a high peace establishment, that not more than one, or at the outside two, classes of the Reserve will be required to mobilize the first line. This means improvement both in quality and training of the Troops of the Active Army and increased rapidity in mobilisation, whilst the corps on the frontier forming the covering troops, behind which mobilization and the strategic deployment take place, will be sufficiently strong to take the field and avail themselves of any opportunity that may occur through accident or the want of preparation on the part of the enemy to strike a blow without waiting for the arrival of their reservists from the interior.

The number of units of the covering troops and their effectives are largely increased by the law of this year and 11 army corps now stand at the higher establishment. Of these six are on or near the French and five on the Russian frontier. The six corps on the French Frontier may be taken roughly as composed of 150 battalions, each 721 strong, 150 batteries of 150 men and 100 horses each, and 100 squadrons of 155 men and horses each. The incorporation of local Reserves would bring these numbers up to a total of some 200,000, whilst another 100,000 could be added from two corps close at hand. This would give a total of some 300,000 men available with the covering troops on the second and third days of the war, whilst a large portion would have been ready within twenty four hours, and even less in the case of those on the extreme frontier. It will be seen, therefore, that nothing has been left out in the matter of preparation, and that the time that has hitherto been regarded as essential to mobilization has been greatly reduced, whilst the covering troops are now so constituted, as to be capable of taking an offensive role practically at once on the rupture of diplomatic relations should the military situation be deemed favourable.

The adoption of three years' service with the colours in France has furnished a reply fairly adequate, if not complete, to the increased striking power of the German army. It was the best that could be done and represents the limit to which it is possible to go. It leaves Germany with a superiority in numbers, but not such a superiority as to be an absolute guarantee of success, so long as her eastern frontier also demands attention. Though the balance of number may be against France, still the extra year makes for improved training and higher efficiency. The French Army of the future should be a better Army than the German, but as regards numbers it has no powers of expansion. It has reached the limit imposed by the population. Germany, on the other hand, has a large margin for expanding her forces, both, land and sea. Such expansion, however would only tell on the long run, in the power to stand the wear and tear of war for a longer period. The numbers that can be effectively employed at one time are limited by the available terrain, and means of communication notwithstanding that the events of the last few weeks in the Balkans have removed one of the causes alleged for the increase of the the Germen army, and relieved the anticipated pressure on Austria which would have reduced the practical value of her alliance, still the preponderance of Germany is not such as to make a certainty of the success of the strategy outlined by General Bernhardi. Still circumstances might arise in which the attempt would be made, and with forces so evenly balanced he would be indeed a bold prophet, who would foretell the event. One thing, however, is certain, and that is that our interests concerned in the maintenance of France in her position amongst the Powers. A severe blow to France would create a situation in Europe, which we could not contemplate without concern. Sooner or later, sooner for choice, it will be necessary to review our naval and military preparations on the light of the recent developments in the armament of the European nations and decide whether the respectability of antiquity compensates for their inadequacy to meet our more than possible needs in the immediate future.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Governor of Madras and Lady Pentland, accompanied by Captain Allanson, Military Secretary, and Captain Butchart, Aide-de-Camp, will be at Ganeshkind from September 11 to 15 as guests of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

THE Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle, whose leave will expire this month, is due in Bombay on September 20.

COMING POLITICAL CONFLICT.

MR. BALFOUR'S PREDICTION.

UNIONIST DEMAND FOR ELECTION.

LIBERAL JIBES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Unionist papers give a prominent space to comments on Mr. Balfour's speech at Haddington on Saturday. They emphasise such passages as, "I am not sure everybody realises how near we are to the difficulties which may prove almost insoluble to British statesmanship;" also, "If I am right, we shall soon be in the thick of the conflict. Let us then make every preparation for a great event."

The Unionist papers vehemently demand an election before the final passage of the Home Rule Bill.

The *Daily Mail* says the Government's decision on the matter will determine whether Ulstermen will be driven into civil war with the approval and support of the Unionist Allies in every part of the Kingdom.

The Liberal organs declare that the Liberals have a mandate, and scoff at Mr. Balfour's warnings.

The *Daily News* remarks that the country is surfeited with Ulster heroics. The business of the Tories is like that of of the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," to make our flesh creep. The paper adds that Mr. Balfour's suspicions regarding the Government's intention to pass the Home Rule Bill before the election are well-founded. The country has endorsed the Government's policy, and would justly repudiate a Government making Parliament subject to a rebel committee in Ulster.—Reuter.

THE DUBLIN TROUBLES.

MANCHESTER PACIFICATORY MEASURES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The advent in Dublin of delegates from the Trades Congress at Manchester appears to have had a pacificatory influence. They accepted the responsibility for a large meeting of transport workers in Sackville Street yesterday, undertaking that speeches should be moderate in tone. The meeting was consequently not proclaimed and passed off quietly. They are also arranging conferences between employers and strikers, which bear good promise of a settlement.—Reuter

MR. BRYAN IN A TENT SHOW.

POSING AS A "STAR TURN."

LONDON, Sept. 8.

There is much comment in Washington on Mr. Bryan engaging to give twelve lectures in connection with a big travelling tent show in return for a heavy fee. Other items in the programme, in which Mr. Bryan is a star turn, include magicians, jugglers, Alpine yodlers and a Florentine band.—Reuter.

SWISS MACŒUVRES.

GENERAL HAMILTON TO BE PRESENT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Sir Ian Hamilton has gone to attend the Swiss manœuvres.—Reuter.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

FRIENDLINESS SHOWN TOWARDS GREECE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The presence of King Constantine and the Crown Prince of Greece at the German manœuvres is attracting considerable attention. It is regarded as further evidence of German diplomatic adroitness.

The German Press is particularly friendly to Greece.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL DECREES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

M. Poincare has signed a decree creating a Council to advise the Admiralty on technical matters, and also a decree establishing French courts in Morocco for French citizens and *proteges*, which will replace the Consular courts.—Reuter.

PERSIAN REGENT'S RETURN

TEHERAN, Sept. 8.

The Regent is expected at Baku about the 17th inst.

Gendarmes under Swedish officers will patrol the road from Enzeli to Teheran.

Opinion appears to be entirely favourable to His Highness's return.—Reuter.

TAX ON COTTON FUTURES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

The Senate has approved an amendment to the Tariff Bill levying a tax of one-tenth of a cent per pound on all trading cotton futures. The operation of the tax is postponed until September 1, 1914.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 7.

The P. and O. s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of Aug. 29, left for Bombay at 10-0 p. m. to-day.

The P. and O. s. s. "Marmora" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.—Reuter.

THE NEW RIFLE.

EARLY WITHDRAWAL EXPECTED.

BAD EFFECT OF HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE CHARGE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

THE *Times* understands that the new rifle is about to be withdrawn. One of its chief faults is that of generating excessive heat. Some authorities think that the powder must be changed, but it is said that the provisional failure of the ammunition is only a contributing cause, and that the automatic rifle is so near us that it would not be worth while to check re-armament when it has begun. On the other hand, it is alleged that financial reasons are responsible for the decision.

ACCURATE AND HARD SHOOTING.

LATER.

Presenting the prizes at the annual district rifle meeting on Salisbury Plain, General Smith-Dorrien emphasised the recent improvement in Army shooting. He said that the new rifle was accurate and hard-striking, but there was a defect that must be remedied, namely, the great blaze of fire when the rifle was discharged due to the highly explosive ammunition.—Reuter.

KIRK KILISSEH.

BULGARIA GIVES IN TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.

Although the Bulgarian delegates have stated in Press interviews that they cannot yield on the subject of Kirk Kilisseh, it is admitted in official and diplomatic circles that an agreement in principle in favour of Turkey has already been reached on the subject in the course of the preliminary *pourparlers*. It is, therefore, believed that the negotiations will progress expeditiously.—Reuter.

SECRETARY'S ALLEGED FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

T. Chinnetambi Mudaliar, secretary of the India Burma Trading Company, Ltd., Madras, has been arrested on charges of cheating. The allegation against the accused is that he did not conform to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, issued fictitious balance sheets and misappropriated moneys deposited by people who wished to be the India Burma Trading Company's agents in the mofussil. The operations of the accused are alleged to have extended north as far as Chittagong.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Major R. St. J. Gillespie to officiate as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Secunderabad Division.

Captain J. R. Brunker, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred from the Mandalay Brigade to the Rangoon Brigade.

Major A. K. Heyland, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred from the Aden Brigade to the Rangoon Brigade.

REGIMENTAL.

2nd Bn. The Buffs.—Major C. L. Porter is posted to the 2nd Battalion, on absorption.

2nd Bn. Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.—Lieut. J. B. Black has been warned to embark for India to join his unit.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. R. Baker to officiate, as commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel Loudon officiating in command of the Southern Brigade.

Major J. C. R. McCaskill to officate as 2nd-in-Command.

1st Bn. Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.—Major C. A. Fenton to be officiating Adjutant.

30th Infantry.—Lieut. C. T. Wright-Warren to be officiating Double Company Commander.

91st Punjabis—Major T. K. Gaskell to be officiating Commandant.

Captain A. D. Day to be officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Captain C. E. Dease to be officiating Double Company Commander.

39th Central India Horse.—Captain D. LeG. Pitcher, Captain J. F. Todd and Captain W. B. White to officiate as Squadron Commanders.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Lieut. J. C. Knowles, 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment, from 6th September, 1913, to 15th November, 1913, ex India, General.

Lieut. A. J. Goodwyn, 1st Bn. Sherwood Foresters, 9 months, ex India, General.

Lieut. T. S. Jobson, 27th Cavalry, 1 year, ex India, Private Affairs.

Captain R. E. T. Hogg, C. I. E., 38th Central India Horse, 1 year, ex India, Private Affairs.

Major W. H. Cazaly, Indian Medical Service, 60 days from 1st September, Privilege.

KARACHI MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Sept. 6.

Mr. Gardiner, of the Indo-European Telegraphs, has been committed for trial at the Sessions, on a charge of the wilful murder of Mr. Lenaham, of His Majesty's Customs

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT TOKIO.

SEQUEL TO THE NANKING INCIDENT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

What looks like a serious situation has arisen over the killing of the three Japanese civilians by the Government troops on the latter capturing Nanking from the Southerners last week. A mass meeting at Tokio demanded the mobilisation of troops or the resignation of the Foreign Minister.

The assassination of a high Foreign Office official is believed to be the result of displeasure at the Government's attitude in the Nanking incident. —Reuter.

MOBILISATION OF TROOPS URGED

TOKIO, Sept. 7.

A mass meeting, held here to-day in defiance of police prohibition, protested against the Nanking incident and passed a resolution urging the Government to mobilise troops.—Reuter.

ENGINEERING CONFERENCE.

OPENED AT SIMLA YESTERDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The engineering conference opened to-day and was attended by a large number of delegates.

The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan, in welcoming the delegates, said the idea of holding the engineering conference was first mooted in 1904 at the instance of Mr. Sidney Preston and the conference of irrigation engineers was held that year with considerable success. It was thought advisable to try the experiment again this year and at the same time to extend its scope so as to include all classes of engineering which came under the Public Works Department. The Government of India attached the greatest importance to the development of scientific and intellectual knowledge among members of the department and he believed there was no better way of encouraging an interest in the scientific and technical aspect of the work of the Department than by a meeting of the kind at which they met and where men could come together and exchange ideas. In conclusion, Sir Edward Maclagan said he would like to have such meetings more frequently which, however, could not be arranged without detriment to the work to be carried on in the provinces. It was not impossible that the next meeting of the conference might be in the new capital and in new surroundings which the engineers of India would have well provided.

The Hon. Mr. Russell, who presided over the conference to-day, then delivered his presidential address.

APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Imam, an application was made for a rule on behalf of Mr. Jogesh Chunder Chawdhuri, barrister, and editor and proprietor of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, calling on the proprietor and editor of the *Calcutta Case Law* to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them, restraining them from selling or offering for sale or reproducing or publishing any volumes or parts or issues of the *Calcutta Case Law*, containing alleged printed matter from the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*.

His Lordship granted the application.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HINDU DIVISION (S.S.L.), BOMBAY.

The examination in "First Aid" Class, organised by the Hindu Division and conducted by Doctor D. S. Ajinkya, was held on Sunday, the 7th instant, and the following students were declared successful:—Messrs. S G Padgaokar, D S Kalkini, R V Varerker, R B Power, K K Parulekar, G R Raote, M V Prabhaker, J S Sukhtanker, T A Fernander, B H Pathare, G S Devare, V P Raut, T V Nerurker, K V Bam, W S Vaidya, M C Patel, D V Kale, N V Tamanker, N N Patel.

RUNAWAY HORSE.

SERIOUS MISHAP AVERTED.

On Sunday evening a serious mishap was averted through the bolting of a horse, attached to a victoria, belonging to Mr. White, the manager of the Bombay branch of the Allahabad Bank. The animal took fright near Hummam Street and bolted along Esplanade Road, and passing the Old Post Office swung round into Queen's Road, and then passed the Secretariat and the High Court. Later, the animal rushed through Wodehouse Road, and eventually ran against the railings near. Wellington Mews. The occupants of the vehicle were a nurse and two children who were fortunately unhurt. A correspondent describes the incident as a miraculous escape.

The Rangoon Gymkhana Cricket Club will possibly send an eleven to Calcutta during December.

THE MURDER OF MISS MURPHY.

CRIME ATTRIBUTED TO ROBBERY.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO REACH COMMUNICATION CORD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 8.

In a special interview granted to an Associated Press representative at the United Service Club late last night, Mr. W. Troupe, Railway Superintendent of Police, gave information which throws a fresh light on the railway murder case. The rumour that Miss Murphy was outraged and her body mutilated is entirely without foundation. Information gathered by Mr. Troupe goes to show that the motive for the crime was purely and simply one of robbery. So far as the case stands at present, the police assume that the girl was murdered for a silver bangle, the value of which was slight. The girl was travelling in the night train from Gorakhpur to Lucknow and was sleeping in a position transverse to the lines.

DEEP WOUND IN THE THROAT.

The communication cord was just above her head, and it appears that the intrusion of the person who committed the crime aroused her. The assailant apparently struck at her throat and inflicted a deep and fatal wound with a heavy native knife. It is surmised that Miss Murphy struggled for the communication cord, for there were marks of blood on the side of the carriage some height above the seat. The discovery was made at Gonda. The Indian known to have travelled in the same train was observed to return by the morning up train. The carriage containing the girl's body was stopped and surrounded by the police at Basti.

AN INDIAN ARRESTED.

Among the morbid-minded crowd was seen an Indian who had made down and up journeys. The man was talking loudly about the affair, and this and his journeys to and fro aroused the suspicion of an Indian railway policeman. He arrested the suspect and searched him. In his possession was found a silver bangle which has been identified as that belonging to Miss Murphy and as the one she had worn on the journey.

Mr. Troupe, in concluding, paid a tribute to the smartness of the police. He again emphasised that was no question of courage but that the motive was purely robbery.

BANGLE CUT FROM WRIST.

It should be mentioned that the bangle had been cut away from the girl's wrist in four parts. There were cuts on the wrist and the fatal wound was in the throat, but there was no further mutilation. The girls is the noice of Mr. Lyons, Superintendent of the Industrial schools. Mr. Troupe last night went to Gorakhpur to complete the enquiry.

There has been no murder of this nature in the province before.

FATAL BOXING MATCH.

DEATH FOLLOWS CONTEST AT LIVERPOOL.

Harry Price, the South African boxer who was rendered unconscious in the eleventh round of a boxing contest with Private Basham, of Newport, at the Stadium, Liverpool, on Aug 21 died at the Royal Liverpool Infirmary on mail day.

The contest was a very keen one, and though at the outset matters were even towards the tenth round Basham severely punished his opponent, and after sending him down for 9sec. by a left hook to the jaw, followed up his advantage by delivering a similar blow, which put Price completely out.

In the fall the South African's head came into violent contact with the floor of the ring, and he was rendered unconscious. He was conveyed to the Royal Liverpool Infirmary, but never regained consciouness.

Private John Basham, who had been arrested on a charge of causing grievous bodily harm to harry Price, was brought before a magistrate later in the day, and the prosecuting solicitor stated that, Price having died, a more serious charge would be preferred.

The solicitor explained that in the course of one of the rounds late in the contest Basham knocked Price down. The latter got up at about the eighth or nineth count, looking what was called "very groggy," and while he was in that condition, which might be a condition of defencelessness, he was struck another blow on the point of the jaw. He fell to the boards and the back of his head came in violent contact with the floor.

The Magistrate: Why did not the referee stop the round if Price was "groggy"?

The solicitor replied that the referee's part in the matter was under consideration.

A detective gave evidence that when he arrested Basham the latter said: "I am very sorry. He must have been out of condition, because I did not hit him hard."

The accused was then remanded until Aug. 6 bail in £100 being allowed.

LADY'S CHANNEL SWIM.

Miss Lily Smith, the London girl whose water records include a swim from Dover to Ramsgate, made another attempt to conquer the channel on Aug. 21. Entering the sea at St. Margaret's Bay at 3-36 a. m., she accomplished a remarkable swim of seven miles in three hours thirteen minutes thirty seconds. At 6-49 a. m., however, she was forced to come out owing to the extreme coldness of the sea, which was very choppy. The temperature of the water was only 59 degrees. After she recovered, she said, "the water chilled me, and when my right leg and arm refused to move, I knew no more, but I mean to have another go."

Miss Smith had quite recovered some hours later.

MR. ASQUITH'S FOURSOME.

Mr. Asquith, partnered by Mr. Somerville, beat Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Miss Asquith in a closely fought golf foursome on Monay course at Lossiemouth, Elginshire, in mail week.

BARISAL CASE.

DISCHARGE OF FOUR ACCUSED.

28 MEN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, Sept. 8.

In the conspiracy case, of the 30 accused present in Court, Rajani Kanta Das of Lota and Romeshchandra Das Gupta, a convict in the Comilla dacoity case, were discharged and the remaining 28 were committed to the Sessions Court of Backergunj. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

SHOULD SHE DANCE IN INDIA?

HER SIDE OF THE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a leading article in your issue of yesterday, dealing with Miss Maud Allan's coming tour, you make a few statements that are, I think, based on a misconception of the real effects that Maud Allan's art will have upon the artistic state of the Indian people. I believe that the opposition that confronts Maud Allan will have a tendency to diminish British prestige. The surgical knife is likely to poison the wound in the process of operation and the wisest policy is for those opposed to her coming to withdraw their objections and let the tour proceed unhampered, and so avoid irritating tens of thousands of intellectual and progressive Indians, who are anxious to see the ancient glory return to that art which was at one time so sacred to their nation. All the alleged reasons put forward are based on a false hypothesis. The only real hypothesis is the truth, and what is the truth in this matter? This: the British people are ruling India because in the process of evolution the destinies of the nation are safest at the present stage in the hands of a race whose ideals and sense of justice and honour are high, at least higher than other possible rivals who might have filled the place in India that the British now occupy. Through ages the Indian people have evolved along spiritual lines, neglecting the artistic, intellectual and material; hence the diversity of religions, which at present obviate the possibility of the people being sufficiently united for several hundred years to come, to be in a position harmoniously to govern themselves, so that fate or as the Indian would say "Karma" (the law of cause and effect) demands that a race possessing the qualities that have been undeveloped in themselves, should govern them. To this belief we owe their patience, submission and gratitude when sympathetically dealt with. This sympathy can only be given by those who realize that the Orient has to give in exchange for tuition in intellect, art and materialism something equally valuable; namely, spirituality. The amalgamation of these qualifications make the super-man; so that if through a misconception of dignity the powers that be, prevent that impetus—which all agree would be given by Maud Allan to Indian Art, then is it likely that this much vaunted prestige will be enhanced? No! Most emphatically No!!

I learn, I am sorry to say, that Indians have not a correct conception of English women. How, why or whence this conception originated, probably will remain a mystery to those who do not know the Oriental temperament and attitude of mind towards women—an attitude created by customs thousands of years old. Therefore, it is not possible, logically, for the most pessimistic thinker to deduce the thought that Maud Allan by dancing in India and displaying her charms can lower British prestige. Rather will it raise them and raise also the conception (in the mind's eye of the Indians) of English women to a higher plane; for the magnetism of Maud Allan's individuality and personality acts like hypnotism on her audience and any voluptuous thoughts that may be in the minds of the onlookers are quickly dissipated and in their place come thoughts hovering round harmony and joy. I believe I am a fairly keen observer of human nature, especially when it is gathered in a theatre, and as an artist and a student I can assure you that the atmosphere created by her work will ennoble both Europeans and Indians and make them realise that Maud Allan's dancing is nectar and ambrosia. I feel certain that her charms will disillusion the minds of Indians respecting our women folk and strengthen the ground of Occidentals in India by putting one of the strongest bolts in iron-clad British prestige.—Yours, etc.,

HOWARD EDIE.

A FORTUNATE MISCONCEPTION.

The "Pioneer" says:—One can quite understand what Miss Maud Allan means when she says that the opposition to her appearance in India is due to a misconception. But it is to be hoped that the misconception is one which will endure and increase in intensity The dancing of Miss Allan is a graceful and refined performance; it may even be morally educative if looked at in the right way. But it could not be looked at in the right way in this country, where the ideas of the Indian public on the subject of dancing women are sufficiently shown by the constant efforts of their social reformers to suppress the indigenous nautch. Miss Allan on a Calcutta or Bombay stage would in fact be far more inexpedient than a negro pugilist at a London music hall.

POONA SEASON.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS.

SUCCESSFUL DANCE AT THE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 7.

On Tuesday evening there was a concert held in the Ordnance Club at Kirkee, got up by the Chaplain of Kirkee, in aid of the Soldiers' Institute there, which is heavily in debt. The rent of the bungalow is over Rs. 100 per month, which alone is a heavy drain on its rescources, so a concert was got up under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon who most generously lent their band which added not a little to the evening's enjoyment. As their needs are most pressing, many local amateurs kindly came forward and offered their services to assist, among them being Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Venn Ellis who, I hear, was unable to appear on account of indisposition. Both Their Excellencies intended being present with some of their Staff. But unfortunately Lady Willingdon was unable to come on account of slight indisposition. His Excellency, however, stayed through the whole programme. The room was almost full; so let us hope the institute benefitted greatly, as I hear the Poona A. D. C. did last week over their Pierrot entertainment. I hear on very good authority they took over Rs. 1,000 which ought to help considerably towards the expenses of "The Quaker Girl" which the A. D. C. are putting on towards the end of the month.

DANCE AT THE GYMKHANA.

On Thursday last there was a subscription dance at the Gymkhana. The dance secretary's new innovation of changing the fortnightly dance from Mondays to Thursdays on account of Tuesdays hunting, was much appreciated by the hunting community. The great feature of the dance was the large number of strangers present. This was due to the large influx of visitors at present in Poona, owing to the polo tournament and the forthcoming I. C. S. week. The floor was a great improvement on the previous dance; in fact for some dancers one might say it was too slippery, as there were quite a number of falls. Among those present I noticed Mrs. Jourdain who looked pretty in a simple white dress trimmed with broad bands of saxe blue satin ribbon; she had the same ribbon in her hair finished off with a rosette on either side over her ears. Miss Sheldon Smith came with Mrs. Symons from Kirkee and wore a very pretty pale pink satin gown with a tunic of pale blue ninon edged with tiny pink rosebuds. With this she wore a band of pink ribbon in her hair. Mrs. Heath, one of the visitors from Belgaum up for the week, was gowned in a fashionable blue short silk with a tunic of black lace; in her hair she wore some smart black feathers. Mrs. Simson was beautifully gowned in a black satin panier dress, with a bodice of old cream lace; with this she wore smart black satin shoes with diamante trimming round the heels. Mrs. Perkins looked well in a bright emerald satin frock with a bunch of cherries in her belt.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

Thursday afternoon the first two matches in the polo tournament were advertised to be played off, but, owing to the incessant rain all Wednesday, it was found impossible to play, the ground being so very wet. This was most unfortunate as Thursday turned out to be a brilliant afternoon.

The Poona Senior Polo Tournament, the ancient glory of which has to some extent revived this year, began on Friday on the new ground on the Racecourse. The weather was dull and threatening when the first game between the Inniskilling Dragoons and the 33rd Cavalry began at 3-45 before a large crowd of fashionable Poona who were hospitably entertained by Lieut.-Colonel Hill and the Officers of 12th Pioneers.

The 33rd Cavalry, who are the present holders of the trophy, had no luck on this occasion, two of their best players being unable to turn out and meeting such a strong combination as the winners of the Delhi Durbar Tournament in the first round. However, they scored the first goal; but the superiority of the Inniskillings both in horseflesh and combination soon asserted itself, and a somewhat dull and one-sided game resulted in a win for the British Cavalry by 11 goals to 3. Captain Ritson at three for the winners was, of course, the best man on the field, but the whole side were good inspite of the fact that the weakness of the opposition never made it necessary for them to go all out.

The second game was marred by a shower of rain which began in the third chukker and made the ground soft and slippery and the ball difficult to see. The 32nd Lancers from Jabbulpore were drawn against the team calling itself Poona Gymkhana although the entire back division came from Secunderabad. This was another victory of superior combination and better ponies over individual play, the 32nd winning easily by 8 goals to 1. For the winners Ferguson-Pollok was brilliant, hitting a long ball in spite of the softness of the ground.

CRICKET.

The luck of the Presidency seems to be dead out. No one would say that a side comprising such stalwarts as Col. Poore, Major Greig, and Mr. Salter, all of whom have shone in county cricket at Home, could come to much harm from a batting point of view even against such a powerful side as the Parsees have proved themselves to be in the past. Yet the Presidency, after only scoring 36 in their first innings, were eventually beaten by an innings and 29 runs.

The Parsee total of 249 compiled with, at times, almost painful slowness on an easy wicket, did not give the supporters of the Presidency much cause for alarm, until the rain began to fall when it immediately became apparent that it would be a difficult score to top. Going in next morning on a wicket just about as difficult as it could be, the Presidency collapsed before the bowling of Sempre who took 8 wickets for 14 runs—a magnificent performance. The wicket was improving every minute, but, although they did better in their

(*Continued on page 8.*)

RECENT FERRY MISHAP.

BOATMEN'S CARELESS ROWING.

SENSATION IN THE MIDDLE OF A RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEGAPATAM, Sept. 8.

It appeared at the inquest held by the police that the case of the deplorable accident on Friday would seem to be the overcrowding of the boat, the number being given at 50, and the rapid and rash rowing by boatmen in spite of the appeals of the passengers to row slowly. It also came out in evidence that the boatmen were making extortionate demands from the passengers while the boat was in the middle of the river.

The boatmen and the contractor have been arrested by the police who are making further investigations into the matter.

About thirteen persons are said to have been drowned.

LORD PENTLAND'S SYMPATHY.

The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras wired from Simla on the 6th instant to the Collector of Tanjore that His Excellency was greatly distressed by the news of the ferry accident at Negapatam, and desires to express his sincere sympathy with the relations and friends of those drowned. He trusts that the surveyors have suffered no serious ill-effects. He further desires to receive full particulars of the accident.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 6.

On September 1st the meet was a mile and a half on the Khanapur Road when a field of 27 turned out to meet the Master. Moving off to the right of the road the first sugarcane field provided us with a jack who made off thorough the Vaccine Depot; hounds hunted him well and fast across the enclosure and on along the ridge towards Tiger Hill and before they could be stopped had entered the jungles in full cry. A long time was taken collecting them again but finally a move was made towards the Kimali nullah where hounds got on to a faint line in a cane-field. The jack had evidently moved on earlier in the morning as it was not till we had crossed the ford on the Ramghat Road that he was pushed out of cover and viewed away and crossing the Ramghat Road, he made Tiger Hill his point but hounds were pressing him too closely and forced him to turn into a thickly wooded nullah, where they soon ran into and killed him. The pace had been good all through and the run, from the time the jack had been first viewed away, was a little over two miles. Hounds were taken home after the run. On September 4 meeting at Samru Village on the Kaladgi Road, we had one of our real bad days. Hounds did once just own to a line but after three and a half hours of steady drawing covert after covert, we returned to the meet without the semblance of a run. More rain is needed now as the ground is very dry and not likely to hold scent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOG NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When will we have a law for the proper controlling of dog life in Bombay? Within the last two months I have known of three cases of rabies in Colaba. This morning from the window of my house on Wodehouse Road I witnessed the havoc caused by the mad career of a black pariah dog infected with this most dreaded malady. It bit a beautiful black and white spaniel, which bolted into "Captain House." I hope the owner of the spaniel will read this and give his dog careful attention or have it destroyed. It next bit a little fox terrier, but as the poor little beast ran up the end of of the street and out of sight, I cannot say to which house it belonged. It then came in front of my house and bit a pariah, which was going in the opposite direction. Later it bolted down a bye road towards Cuffe Parade. Fortunately it was raining and the roads were clear of human traffic otherwise the dog would have met with victims enough amongst the ayahs and children who frequent and play around the corners of the streets skirting Cuffe Parade.

Cannot something be done to prevent the propagation of this disease? Muzzling may not be the means of stamping out rabies but it can undoubtedly hold it in check. I have seen some awful objects in dogs on the public roads of Bombay in various stages of rabies and frequently have wondered why the police cannot more efficiently secure their destruction, as they are a greater danger to Society, (nay, human life) than human disturbers of the peace and human vagabonds or murderers. Have the Hindus, who object to taking life, not yet reached that standard to appreciate the fact that the non-destruction of an owneless dog may mean the sacrifice of many human lives? There are many earnest social reformers among Hindu gentlemen preaching advanced views. Cannot they introduce the cause of "The Prevention of Hydrophobia" into their comprehensive programmes for the benefit of humanity?

I am a great lover of dogs but I have a soul for greater love and sympathy for mankind.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HYDROPHOBIA.

Sept. 8.

POONA SEASON.

(Continued from page 7.)

second venture, the Presidency were unable to save the innings defeat. Their second total of 184 comprised 55 by Captain Haughton and 20 not out by Mr. G. S. Dobbie of the Sherwood Foresters, whose spirited hitting raised great enthusiasm among the spectators.

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN CHALLENGE TOURNAMENT.

In my letter last week I gave you the results of the tournament up to the semi finals; in the week that has just ended the tournament has been brought to an end. Each day on which there has been play the Gymkhana verandah has been crowded with spectators and some unable to find room there witnessed the games from the library windows and the flat roof of the bar. This is the second time that Miss McIver has won the ladies' singles. It was by no means an easy win for her though, at one time the score standing at sett all and 4 all. The finals in the men's doubles ended in an easy victory for Hayne and Robinson who defeated Arthur and Clayton 6-4 and 6-1.

In the men's singles the best player undoubtedly won, although Malony has been playing really good tennis, and unlike some of the players, has been consistent in his form throughout. Arthur put up a good game against him in the finals winning the second set. The result was a victory for Malony 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

The finals of the ladies' doubles were productive of the longest game of the tournament, it taking nearly 2 hours to decide the issue. Mrs. Cuming and Miss Sutherland had to play Mrs. Forbes-Tullock and Mrs. Robinson and eventually succeeded in beating the latter pair 6-3, 6-8, 6-2. All four ladies were playing a very steady game and many of the rallies were of great length.

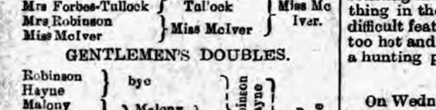
In the finals of the mixed doubles Mrs. Forbes-Tullock and Wynne beat Miss McIver and Hayne 6-4, 2-6, 6-2. Wynne's play was exceptionally good and he had a steady partner in Mrs. Forbes-Tullock, and Miss McIver, and Hayne had an uphill task against these two.

The following table will show at a glance the results of the tournament.

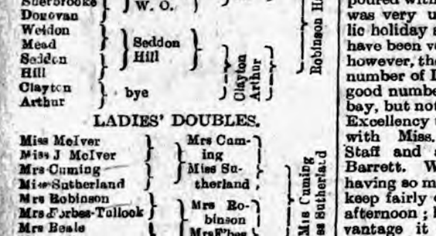
GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.



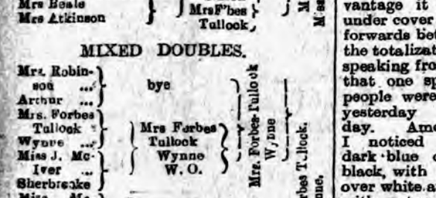
LADIES' SINGLES.



GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.



LADIES' DOUBLES.



MIXED DOUBLES.



HUNTING.

A LONG RUN.

On Tuesday hounds met at Khondwa, a field of 35 being out, including Sir Arthur and Lady Barret, Mr. Claude Hill, General Aitken, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Atkinson. A jack was found in the high cultivation on the east bank of the Badeo Ghat nullah and was soon forced out of covert. Heading towards Katraj he took us for a mile in that direction, then swinging left he set his mask for Garadarath Hill. The line took us south over some very rough going across steep nullahs, and in many places we had to get off and lead our horses across the ravines. We were in the big valley that lies parallel with the Satara Road and is separated from it by a high ridge. Two miles from the head of the valley the customer turned right-handed and crossed it and here most of the field were brought to a standstill. From where they were collected hounds could be seen running the far side of the valley, then mounting the ridge to the left and disappearing over it to the west. Luckily the customer turned left and came back over the ridge again after a little while, and the hunt was continued in the long grass on the west side of the valley. After some time the Master and those few of the field who had stuck to it managed to get up to hounds again. And eventually after hunting the customer up and down in the head of the valley hounds ran into him and killed. They had been hunting steadily for two hours and twenty minutes amongst the hills and nullahs and richly deserved their reward, having run for about 15 miles. Besides the Master and two of the whips (Messrs Peebles and Wilson) only four of the field were up at the kill, Colonel Perkins, and Captains Heath, Venn Ellis and Middleton. The brush was presented to Captain Heath and the mask to Captain Middleton.

On Thursday, a field of about 60 met the Master at the 9th milestone on the Bombay Road. Moving off to the right of the road a draw was made towards the north-east. Hounds soon picked up a line which they carried in a circle right-handed until we reached the Vale of Tears, in the bottom of a nulla the fox was viewed in some long grass. Hounds soon pushed him out of this and running to view fairly coursed him down running into him on the east bank of the nullah after a short run of under 10 minutes.

A draw was then made in the direction of Moshi and a fox was soon viewed. Hounds ran the line in a circle round the nullahs to the north of the Vale of Tears carrying it back almost to the place where he was viewed; soon afterwards he ran them clear out of scent near the old Bombay Road after a hunt of about 15 minutes.

The grassy plateau to the north of the Vale of Tears was then drawn blank, and the Master decided to finish up with a stag hunt. A chinkara had been moving about on our left for some time and hounds were laid on. They gave us a great gallop for over 7 miles carrying the line in the direction of Nigri Village. A mile short of the village the chinkara ran up the cart track towards Talowda for over a mile, then circled round to the right recrossing his old line about 3 miles from Nigri. Here the Master had hounds stopped as nearly all the horses had had more than enough.

On Saturday, the meet was at the Body Guard lines, a field of twenty-five being out. The fields to the north and west of Government House and the Botanical Gardens were all drawn blank (an unusual occurence as they nearly always hold one or two jacks). Close to Bullock's Hump a fox was viewed; but crossing the road he mounted the slopes of Bamburda Hill, heading in the direction of the caves where it was impossible to follow him.

Climbing up to the top of the plateau on the Bamburda Ranges hounds found a jack on the lower slopes the far side facing Bamburda. For a long time they hunted him up and down the hill side and eventually forced him out of covert on to the plateau when they carried the line along the top of the ranges towards Bhagaon, then round right-handed on to the spur overlooking Pashan. Still keeping to the plateau the customer headed towards Bamburda and eventually took refuge again on the lower slopes of the hill facing Bamburda when hounds had found. Hounds were then whipped off as it was getting too hot to do any good. They had been hunting steadily for over an hour and a half.

On Sunday a field of sixty met the Master at Bhosari. Moving off to the left of the Nasik-Road hounds picked up the line of a jack a mile and a half to the north-west of Bhosari. Running in a circle left-handed they gave us a sharp burst of a few minutes before pulling him down close to Bhosari. After this we had several short runs after foxes ending up with a hunt of 17 minutes within 2 miles of the meet; but here again the scent gave out as had already happened several times during the morning. There is no doubt that it is impossible to bring a fox to book round Poona unless it is a really good scenting morning. Hounds need everything in their favour to perform this difficult feat, and this morning was much too hot and sunny to be a good one from a hunting point of view.

THE RACES.

On Wednesday last the weather god was not kind to the race-goers as it poured with rain nearly all day. This was very unfortunate as it was a public holiday and the race stands ought to have been very full. In spite of the wet, however, there seemed to be a very large number of Indians and Parsies, and a good number of people up from Bombay, but not many Poona people. His Excellency the Governor was present with Miss. Beaumont Nesbitt and Staff and also Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett. We are very fortunate in having so much shelter-room as one can keep fairly dry even on the wettest afternoon; but what a tremendous advantage it would be if one could be under cover when going backwards and forwards between the grandstand and the totalizator enclosure. It is then, speaking from a lady's point of view, that one spoils one's clothes. Most people were clad in coats and skirst yesterday on account of the day. Among those looking smart, I noticed Lady Barrett in a dark blue coat and skirt braided in black, with a navy blue ninon blouse over white and a small dark hat trimmed with natural ostrich feathers. Mrs. Cobbold; Warren was in a dark blue coatee and skirt with white ruffles at the neck and sleeves and a large bright-blue straw hat with large blue ribbon bow on one side. Mrs. Mayer was in a pale biscuit-coloured coat and skirt relieved with touches of black; with this she wore a large biscuit coloured hat made of the same material and lined with black velvet.

On Saturday there was a ladies' luncheon at the Club of Western India, the second of the season. There were even more people lunching than at the first tiffin. General Aitken had a large party to meet His Excellency the Governor who arrived at 2 p.m. accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Captains Vaughan and Lucas and Major Greig. Others I noticed at the table, besides General and Mrs Aitken, were Colonel and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Claude Hill, Colonels Poore and Young and Captain and Mrs. Venn Ellis. On the table was the very handsome gold Cup presented by His Excellency for the race for the Governor's Cup. Mrs. Aitken was charmingly gowned in a handsome electric blue crepe de chine gown with a coatee of beautiful guipure lace; with this she wore a large black picture hat. Mrs. Gamble wore a soft white figure silk gown with a violet straw hat trimmed with masses of violet ostrich feathers on one side. Mrs. Claude Hill looked smart in a pretty bright blue dress with small straw hat trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. Venn Ellis was in a smart white ninon gown with an underdress of black satin. With this she wore a large black satin hat trimmed with one large white osprey. Miss Beaumont Nesbitt wore a pretty embroidered gown of tussore silk with small black satin collar and a straw hat trimmed with white flowers and a pretty white veil. There were innumerable small tables, and I noticed one or two large luncheon parties; among them one or two composed entirely of members of the Indian Civil Service, of which Service there are an extraordinary number of members present in Poona just now. The band of the 117th Mahrattas played during lunch. They started playing in the verandah, but afterwards moved out on to the lawn. About 3 o'clock a move was made for the racecourse, His Excellency and Staff leaving first. There was a large crowd on the course in the afternoon, perhaps this was on account of its being the first fine day of the big meeting, and a large contingent came up from Bombay. The lawn of the 1st enclosure was covered with tea tables with people sitting about having tea. It was a bad day for most of the public. I hear a few making big hauls whilst many lost a moderate amount.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONCEALING THE BIRTH OF A CHILD.

The sixth day's sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr Justice Davar presiding.

The hearing of the charges of concealing the birth of the newly born infant of a Hindu woman named Parvatibai, which had been preferred against Ganoo Kashiba (32) and Kondiba Rama (35) both Hindus, was resumed.

The following special jury was empanelled:—

Messrs. D. M. Inglis (foreman), Robert Spiers, Jayasukhlal Krishnalal Mehta, McGill, H. T. Gorrie, R. K. Gillard, J. Knowles, Rustam K. Allibless and Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Petit.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Munsuff were for the Crown; while Mr. Rangneker defended both the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

Counsel for the defence said that there was no motive for concealing the birth of the child, as the relations between the first accused and Parvatibai were well-known to the neighbours. If the accused had been guilty they could have thrown the bundle into Mahim Creek, or on to the railway line. The accused were carrying the body to the Jogeshaver Temple at Andheri in performance of a vow.

His Lordship in summing up the case said that the case was extremely simple. The Advocate-General had withdrawn the charge against Parvatibai. The simple question was whether Ganoo and Kondiba were guilty of burying or disposing of the dead body of the child.

The jury found the first accused guilty by a majority of eight to one and the second accused not guilty by a majority of six to three. His Lordship agreed and accepted the verdict. He sentenced the first accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and discharged the second accused.

A DOMESTIC DISPUTE.

The next case that was taken up by his Lordship and a common jury was a case in which Foolchand Harnarayan, and his son Motilal Foolchund, both Marwaris, were committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on charges of using as genuine a forged document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the complainant, Ramcoover Hanmantbux; while Mr. Velinker appeared for the first accused and Mr R D N Wadia for the second accused.

The complainant in the case is a merchant in cotton, seed and opium, and the accused, too, are merchants carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road under the title of Foolchand Motilal and Co., the second accused is the son of the first accused. The complainant borrowed a sum of Rs 1,000 from the accused on March 23rd, 1909, and passed a promissory note for that amount. He also made an entry in his books regarding the transaction.

After recording some evidence, the case was adjourned till to-day.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. M. R. Jardine on behalf of the respondents, Bhagvandas Parashram, a firm, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and asked for a rule against the appellant Burjorji Ruttonji Bomonji, to show cause why such leave should not be granted.

Their Lordships granted a rule *nisi* against the appellant.

POLICE COURTS.

ABSCONDING BILL COLLECTOR.

Nandlal Wandrawan, a Hindu lad, aged 18, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 232-4-0 belonging to his former master, a piece-goods merchant at Moolji Jetha Market, named Morarji Moolji.

The accused was formerly employed as a bill collector by Morarji. In November 1912 the accused collected a bill for Rs. 232-4-0 and absconded and his whereabouts were not known. On Saturday last the complainant found the accused accidentally on the road and he was seized and handed over to the police. Sub-Inspector Subaji placed the accused before the magistrate and he was sentenced as stated above.

ROBBING A DEAD BODY.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Sitaram Maruti before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a gold necklace worth Rs. 30 belonging to one Bayaji Babaji a contractor living at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane.

The facts alleged were that the complainant's wife fell sick and the accused was employed to nurse her. The sick-woman died on Friday night. The accused concealed the fact of the woman's death from her husband and making him believe that she was still alive asked him to bring some medicine. When he went out the accused removed the necklace from the dead woman's neck and made himself scarce. The complainant found out the trick played on him when he returned. The accused was arrested two days later and the necklace was got from him. The accused said that the woman gave him the ornament before her death so that it might be handed over to her mother. The magistrate disbelieved accused's statement and convicted him. His Worship remarked that the accused was a heartless man to have stolen an ornament from a dead body and sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour.

A DRUNKEN ROWDY.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday sentenced one Jamal Hussein to three weeks' hard labour for knocking out the tooth of one Mugdum Morarji for refusing to pay him money for liquor.

It appeared that the accused went to the shop of the complainant, a butcher, and demanded eight annas for drink. The complainant told him to wait till his master returned. The accused did not like the idea of waiting and assaulted the complainant. A blow with the fist removed a tooth. Sub-Inspector Ragunathrao charged the accused before the magistrate. The accused admitted having been convicted four times before for being drunk and disorderly and the magistrate sentenced him as above.

A FAITHLESS SERVANT.

Heera Javer, a domestic servant, employed by Shunkerlal Purshotam, residing at Bora Bazaar Street, was charged by Inspector Smith before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 487 belonging to his master.

The accused disappeared from the house of his master on August 10, and it was found that the ornaments valued at Rs. 487 had also disappeared from a box on the same day. The police traced the accused and recovered a gold chain valued at Rs. 52 from a Marwari. The accused, it appeared, handed over the booty immediately after the theft to a friend of his named Ali, who disposed of the property either by sale or by raising money on them. Ali died before the accused was arrested and so the rest of the property could not be recovered, as the accused was not present when Ali disposed of it.

The accused admitted his guilt and a previous conviction. The magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

EX-GUNNER'S BREACH OF TRUST.

The case in which Edgar James Ball was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gun, a rifle and some ammunition valued at Rs. 240 which were entrusted to him for sale by Major W. F. Tilley of the Royal Engineers, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Superintendent Sullivan of the G. I. D. prosecuted.

The facts of the case have been already reported. The accused was formerly a gunner in the 19th Battery stationed at Jhansi. He deserted the army and took up a job at Messrs. Brandon and Co's refreshment Rooms at the Victoria Terminus. Major Tilly met him at the refreshment room and handed over fire-arms to the accused to be sold. The accused sold the articles to a Bora named Esufali Gulamhussein for Rs. 47 and went to Calcutta.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atcilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Pertrialon, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babuesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (1-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Lemnos, Salonika, Florina, Kozani, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has been opened via Eastern. (19-12-12)

Bulgarian administrations notify opening to international service Seiligrad (Moustapha Pasha), Gorna (D Journal) Bala, Losengadi, Kirk Killisse, Seres, Demirhissar, Dedeagbadi and Neverokop. Charges for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

Telegrams in secret language for Crete may now be accepted. This cancels a previous notification issued on 18th October (25-9-13)

From 1st September next deferred foreign telegrams at half rates may be accepted via eastern or Indo for Chili and Peru, except wireless offices of latter (29-8-13).

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with consuls at Adrianople is also prohibited (30-8-13).

Bhamo route to China right between Tsuyung and Yunnanfu (7-9-13).

Telegrams in code and cipher destined for Roumania or transit Roumania may now be accepted (5-9-13).

WORLD'S CYCLE RECORD.



M. Pease on a 7 year old British-made All-Steel MEAD MODELLE SUPERBE 'Coventry Flyer' Rode 24,000 Miles in 365 Days (officially authenticated). Beat 60 competitors on up-to-date cycles. GUARANTEED FIFTEEN YEARS. Dunlop Tyres. Variable Speed Gears, etc. LATEST MODELS £3-10 to £9. Direct from factory. Packed Free. Carriage Paid to your port. Ten Days Free Trial. Motor Cycles and Cycle-Cars at Factory Prices. Write for Free Art Catalogue, and Marvellous Offers. Agents Wanted.

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For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents. "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNION JACK CHARITY.

CIVILIANS BEAT THE MILITARY BY 3 GOALS.

On the Cooperage, yesterday, the annual match between the Military and the Civilians in aid of the Union Jack Club took place. It is to be feared, however, that the funds of the association will not benefit very greatly since the attendance was very poor. These games are never a "draw" so far as the public is concerned, and the rival attractions of the quadrangular cricket match kept the people away yesterday.

The Civilians, contrary to custom, had no difficulty in beating the Military by 3 goals to nil, though it must be confessed that the soldiers were weakly represented. Heemskerk played a fine game in goal for the winners, and thanks are largely due to him that the soldiers were unable to open their score. It was not a very exciting game, and in the first half both sides took things far too easily. They warmed up somewhat afterwards, and play was more interesting.

THE GAME.

The Civilians took the lead right at the start, Moir centering, and Templeton banging in the leather from close range.

The game was a very scrappy one, and neither team exerted itself unduly. After a spell of rather aimless play, the soldiers took the play into the Civilian territory. Thompson putting in an easy shot which Heemskerk saved. At the other end Evans set Templeton going, and the latter got in a shot which Quinn saved at the expense of a corner.

The Civilians were pressing at this stage and a movement by Barrett and Downes ended in the latter getting through, but Quinn gathered the leather and threw it away. An attack by the Military saw Mitchell shoot wide when he had a nice chance. The same player again shot badly from another good position.

A centre by Wadia was cleared by Garbutt, and then James stepped in when the soldiers got going. The ball was carried to the other end, and Moir centred. Quinn failed to get to the leather, and it fell at the feet of Templeton, who scored the second goal for the Civilians.

Templeton put across two useful centres, neither of which was made use of, and at the Civilian goal Kerridge put the ball over the bar.

Half-time:—

Civilians..... 2 goals.
Military..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The soldiers put on the pressure on the resumption, and the brothers James were frequently called on to clear. Still keeping play in their opponents' half of the field, the soldiers lost a good opportunity when Kerridge shot weakly from Thompson's pass. The latter then put in a high shot, which Heemskerk caught and punted clear. Kerridge was next in the picture with a dropping shot which the goal-keeper touched over the bar for a corner. Topliff placed the kick well, but Heemskerk punched out from a crowd of players.

Moir put in a good bit of work, and passed to Barrett, who took the ball on and shot, but Quinn saved luckily at the expense of a corner. Muir got rid of a centre from Topliff, and at the other end Barrett got through, but Quinn ran out, and after a rough-and-tumble, the defence got the ball away from the danger zone.

Heemskerk stopped a very hot one from Kerridge, and again from Thompson, while another effort from Kerridge with plenty of "ginger" behind it found the goal-keeper still unbeaten. Keeping up the bombardment, the soldiers put in yet another shot. Heemskerk saving a header from Thompson.

Moir's centre was cleared, and at the Civilian goal Thompson got away, and looked all over a scorer, but at the critical second James took the ball from his foot.

Heemskerk, who was playing his usual excellent game, saved a shot from Topliff, and then the Civilians increased their lead. Templeton got going and passed to Barrett, who had a straight run to goal. He went on, and made no mistake, sending the ball past Quinn into goal from close range. Downes woke Quinn up with a smart shot, and a little later Barrett sent the ball sailing over the bar from a few yards out.

Result:—

Civilians..... 3 goals.
Military..... nil.

Teams:—

CIVILIANS:—Heemskerk (Bombay Gymkhana); James and James (Hornets); Wadia (Grant Medicals); Muir (G. I. P. R.); and Finnigan (Hornets); Evans (Bombay Gymkhana); Templeton (Athletic); Barrett (Bombay Gymkhana); Downes (Hornets); and Moir (Bombay Gymkhana).

MILITARY:—Quinn (R. G. A.); Garbutt and Gately (R. G. A.); Clough, Hitch (Sherwood Foresters); and Jerram (R.G.A.); Topliff, Mitchell (Sherwood Foresters); Kerridge, Thompson, and Hart (R. G. A.)

REFEREE:—Bomb. Fortune.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of this club was held yesterday. There were a fair number of members competing, but the shooting was hardly up to the usual standard. The opening sweep was won by D.W. Johnstone; the second sweep was annexed by E. H. Burt with 6 kills and 3 handicap, A. Leeson, with 8 kills, taking second prize.

The second round of the C. B. S. A. Medal competition was then shot for, H. A. W. Brent with 7 kills and 2 handicap points making top score and taking the sweep, and R. Steward with 5 kills and 3 handicap coming second.

A spoon competition came next for which A. W. Noble and D. Moir tied and, on shooting off, the former won.

A competition at unknown traps and angles followed, D. W. Johnstone, A. Leeson, H. A. W. Brent and A. W. Noble tieing for first place and dividing the stakes.

The final event was a flat miss out competition in which D. W Johnstone was seen to advantage.

MARINE MOTORING.

It is understood that the Automobile Club de France have agreed to the postponement of the British international trophy races, which the Motor Boat Club of America asked for. The committee of the Royal Motor Yacht Club have now fixed September 10 as the new date for the contest. The eliminating trials of British defenders, which were to have taken place on August 5 in Osborne Bay, have been postponed by the Royal Motor Yacht Club until September 6. It is possible, however, that both the eliminating trials and the races for the trophy will be held over another course than that which was originally fixed.

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EN PASSANT.

Reference has recently been made in a Lahore paper to the apparent possibilities in India of establishing factories to supply the millions with common necessaries of life. Glass is particularly referred to, the fact being quoted that Continental firms have a hold in this country, in this commodity to the value of some 1 1-2 crores. If it can be really recognised that the conditions of India would favour this or any other industry it would certainly suggest at first sight that capitalists are failing to take the opportunities at the flood. The few factories that have been established in different parts of India for the manufacture of glass, or matches, or, perhaps, even hosiery, would appear to the man in the street to have been organised, and, still more developed in a half-hearted way, and here and there with a total disregard for facilities of procuring the raw material, and of transport. Regarding matches some headway may have been made in the factory-working at Ahmedabad, but two others at least in the Presidency, *viz* at Karad, and out-of-the-way place in the Satara District, and at Belgaum, are languishing, and, since the manufacture of phosphorous matches has been prohibited by the Legislature, it seems possible that even greater vicissitudes are in store for these, as well as other small Factories, which found the manufacture of this class of match suited more to the type of wood obtainable, as, also, to the fact that a local demand could always be depended on. It is by no means generally agreed that the Government had genuinely consistent grounds for stopping this particular branch of the Match Industry. In India there was the minimum of risks to workers in these factories from any prevalence of necrosis, for people engaged in handling the objectionable element, at any stage of manufacture, worked in open sheds, in contradistinction to operatives in colder climates who are confined in ill ventilated rooms; while, in other variance, custom with regard to the Indian worker carries him away at intervals to take a turn at agriculture, or to rest,—conditions that never supervene in the lives of those engaged in a particular line in Europe, or even Japan. This class of match has undoubtedly been largely responsible for conflagrations. But the same could be said of every kind. No legislation will ever be competent to bring about any material reformation in the proverbially casual habits of the more ignorant type of native. If these were the objections (and it is difficult to advance others) it may be held that they were not of a very formidable type though they were found potent enough to ruin an industry.

With the multiplication of facilities for technical education one great bar to progress in the development of industries in this country will be minimised, but, it is possible, we shall be faced to the end of time with a lack of constancy in the skilled labour that will naturally have been the outcome of the training referred to. The tendency so deeply rooted in the native character of availing of every pretext to take leave would become a fatal element against successful competition even with manufacturers thousands of miles away. The question of outturn also would always more or less operate against economical results, for in this respect the natual characteristic of the Indian workman does not conduce to diligent application of duty. Compared with his European colleague he is often undisciplined, frequently indifferent, and and invariably casual in the performance of his work. In proportion to his wants he draws a pay that gives him an independence which rarely comes in the life of the other, though in the latter case it may be bragged about a good deal, and he works or rests at will. Legislation for curtailment of working hours signally fails to adjust things from an equitable point of view. There is no compensating clause for the employer. Any statutory recess, or shortening of the time of labour is invariably supplimented by equal periods at the sweet will of the operative, a factor that has to be taken into consideration in estimating profits which, fortuitously in some lines for the present anyhow, bear the impost, though in others would mean hopeless results So when one speaks in a general way of entering the field of manufacture in India he is met, at the very start, with apprehension of difficulties with regard to trained labour and even with this overcome he finds obtrusion, at every point, of those undesirable characteristics, already alluded to, which operate against success.

The recent revival at the St. James Theatre of Pinero's celebrated, perhaps his most famous, play the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will call to mind the notable comparison made in 1894 by the critics of the day, notably by one in *Harperis Weekly* between respective representations of the part by Mrs. Kendal, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. The former celebrated actress had, with her husband, one of the recognised exponents of his day of the more chivalric type of characters, taken an American tour, and presented among other parts her rendering of the title-role of the play named. Mrs. Kendal, as anyone, who has followed her distinguished career through any period, will recognise, has given to the stage some of the boldest conceptions of character to be found in the annals of the drama, and it so happened that she endowed that of the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" with the apparent rather than the more subtle leanings of a nature generally associated with the class of unfortunates (if it can be so expressed) to which one of her ilk is relegated. Before I proceed further I will remind the readers that Mr. Patrick Campbell was the original Paula when the play was first produced at the St. James Theatre in May 1893, and that her creation of the part stamped her as a really great actress. Reviewers appeared to go out of their way to commend the intensely human and pathetic portrayal of the character. The words of one critic, before me, will perhaps infer the basis of Mrs Campbell's interpretation, which would naturally appeal to the ordinary public more than the reading Mrs Kendal subsequently gave and which, as I have said, raised a perfect storm of contention. He says: "Perhaps like Olive Schreiner's Lyndal she doffed her maiden robe and dived into foul water from simple curiosity. Perhaps her fate was Regina's, there was a devil in her blood that commonly rebels." But fall she did became "any body's, everbody's property." One man at length she met, a noble hearted man, who loved her temperately, pityingly. He saw the good in her striving to be free, and, after weighing well their chances of burying her past, he married her." Moral irresponsibility was the prominent factor in her bringing-up. An unspeakable reverence for the one man that came into her life, with nobility of motive, urged her to do fierce battle with the conventional social laws, and in the struggle it brought to the surface a latent beauty in her own soul which appealed to the hearts of audience and critics alike, and set up the delineation as of unalterable reality and consistency. Mrs Campbell endowed the character of Paula with the essential qualities of womanliness which, more often than otherwise, have seemed to counteract, to an almost state of neutrality, the worser half of a frail nature. And though you could read the taint in her face, as the text of the play runs, there could be found beneath the surface the far more prominent demand for pity and sympathy which, in the majority of instances, would stamp the first conception of a part as the greatest and most natural. Mrs. Kendal on her part knew the *other* type of a Paula, and it was in this guise that she burst in on the audiences of a New York not infrequently an inexplicable quantity with a powerful delineation of the woman of ilk which, in the words or to such effect of her, perhaps, ill-advised reply to her critics, are perhaps unknown in America because that country is so new, so fresh, so innocent, because only lawyers in their dealings with the divorce laws would know of the existence of the mistress a personage openly met at social gatherings, and night after night in the stalls of an English theatre a call on the sarcastic which did not tend to modify matters. Her conception, she says, was formed from a living woman of a class who, though not of her immediate acquaintance, moved in and out with her wherever she went. She also stated that the author attended rehearsals in London, and the conception was entirely in accordance with the character as he drew it. So Mrs. Kendal's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" was of the kind who was artificially refined, and passable in other respects to the outside world, but who, in the home, betrayed the coarseness of the nature she had either acquired or had born to. And it is, explained the actress, that such a one must be presented to the public in her own home.

The American critics held that a woman of the type portrayed by Mrs. Kendal would not appear to a man of Mr. Tanqueray's temperament. The actress holds an exactly opposite view, for men, she avers, of middle age invariably go to an extreme to which his worst enemies would scarcely relegate him. Mrs. Kendal's picture was intended to illustrate the plainest lesson, and it did so even though the result was to the mouths of the Americans a bitter after-taste, so that opinion even went so far, in a few cases, to stamp Mr. Pinero's play as undesirable from a moral point of view.

LE TATILION.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th September, 1913.

829. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

830. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

831. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 9th instant at 6-45 p.m.

832. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 10th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

833. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major E G W Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry, will give a lecture to-day the 9th instant, in the Bombay Vol Artillery Lecture hoom (and not in the R A Lecture Room as previously notified) at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The period 1st December to the end of December including the battle of Austerlitz.

All Officers and members of the Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

834.—Arms. Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head Quarters will immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

835. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "G" Company Class Firing on Sundays the 14th and 21st instant.

836. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on Thursday the 11th and Friday the 12th on account of public holidays.

(Sd.) H. S. MURRAY, Lieut.
Acts. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th September, 1913

214. Viceroy's Competitions.—Members wishing to enter for Viceroy's Competition 1913-14 should submit their names, with entrance fee Rs 4, to the Adjutant, B V A, not later than 2 th September 19 3.

215. Semaphote Class.—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade on Tuesday the 9th inst at 6-30 p.m. at Head Quarters.

208. Educational Lecture.—The following is published for information:—

Tuesday 9th instant Major E G W Pratt, 95th Russell's Infantry, will deliver a lecture at the B V A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject:—The period 1st December to the end of December including the battle of Austerlitz.

Officers and members of Volunteer Corps are invited to be present.

Dress.—Undress.

209. First Aid Class Reference Regiment Order No. 207 the first Aid Lecture is hereby cancelled.

(Sd). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDER: BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th September, 1913.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members of the Corps will be held daily from 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.

2. The usual drill will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 9th instant from 6 p.m. All recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd.), D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Acts. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

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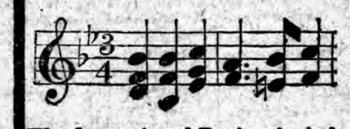
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MEN AND MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' FOOD.

A step in the right direction has been taken by the War Office in appointing Captain A. Sykes as instructor in catering to the Army. The duties of Captain Sykes, who is quarter-master, Royal Irish Fusiliers, are to visit the units at the principal home stations and give advice on kitchen administration, cooking, and mess arrangements in general. Tommy Atkins' food should be improved as the result of this appointment.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

A curious and unexpected result of the French three years' service scheme has just manifested itself. The new military conditions have caused an unusual demand for Army horses, with the result that there has been a marked falling-off in the number of horses available for food. As a further consequence, the Paris horse-slaughterers are on strike, demanding an extra 50 centimes for every animal killed.

A FINE PLAY.

"Milestone," which was withdrawn from the Royalty Theatre in mail week, after 609 performances in the West End and innumerable representations in the suburbs and provinces, belongs to the type of play that is an encouragement to those who believe in the future of our drama. It should also serve, says a London evening paper, as an object-lesson to managers as to "what the public wants." Neither a problem play, nor a "conversation," nor a dish of epigrams, but just simple drama, with an unforced human interest. The recipe sounds simple, but the records of dramatic failures show how difficult it is to serve up.

LAW AND ARBITRATION.

For the last two decades of his life Professor Ludwig von Bar, who had died in his 78th year, devoted himself to the reform of the German penal and civil codes, and to the cause of international arbitration. His text-book on international civil and penal law is world-famous, and he was a member of many societies concerning themselves with arbitration and the brotherhood of nations, including the International Arbitration Court of The Hague. Professor von Bar, who had also occupied the Presidency of the Institut de Droit International, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Cambridge.

RUS IN URBE.

Perivale, where the finding of a prehistoric rhinoceros' skull, dating from the Pleistocene period, is announced to have taken place, as a remarkable suburb. Although only about six miles from Paddington, and within sight of the bricks and mortar of Ealing, it still preserves its undefiled rural charms like the neighbouring village of Greenford. The latter is famous in scientific annals as the place where Dr. Perkin, the inventor of the aniline dye, erected his factories, which are still standing.

QUEER PETS.

There are surely not many quainter associations in existence than the Amateur Menagerie Club, which has just issued its year book. The objects of the society are to stimulate interest in animals not usually regarded within the category of "pets." Among there are wildebeestes, pygmy hippopotami, hoopoes, and caracals. The keeping of such animals might lead to interesting and important experiments in acclimatisation.

BUTTERFLY HARMING.

Mention of queer pets remains one that there exists at least one farm in England for the sole purpose of raising butterflies. It is at Bexley, in Kent, and on an acre of land enormous quantities of lepidoptera are bred—the owner keeps a stock of over a hundred thousand. The calling is not without its romance and interest. Butterflies are often so local that some species are only met with in one field in a single English county, and the "farmer" has to spray his flowers with honey and water owing to the absence of sufficient natural honey to feed the butterflies.

QUEER MANIAS.

Among strange manias, that of a well-to-do Frenchman with an "irresistible temptation" to make off with other peoples' articles of clothing, which he promptly burns, seems one of the strangest. There are many other peculiar manias, such as cutting off locks of hair from women's heads and stealing their shoes, whose causes are well known to medical men, but the psychology of the trouser stealer seems hard to understand.

SURREY TOBACCO.

To the list of British counties where tobacco is cultivated, the name of Surrey must now be added. An eight-acre plot at Byfleet bears a crop that will shortly be ripe for gathering and from which great things are expected. People who are sceptical as to the cultivation of tobacco in the British Isles should polish up their history. The fragrant herb was at one time responsible for a flourishing British industry, eventually killed by Government orders. History may well repeat itself so far as the success of the industry is concerned, but not, one hopes, in the matter of its suppression.

KING OF RUMANIA.

The King of Rumania, who was shot at while driving with the Queen through Sinaia, belongs to the senior branch of the Hohenzollern clan. The Kaiser, whatever his position in Europe, is merely the head of th junior branch. The two branches are descended from Frederick, Count of Zollern, who died about 1200, and the Sigmaringen family to which King Carol belongs descends from Count Frederick's elder son. In 1905 Prince William, Burgrave of Hohenzollern, succeeded his father in the high-sounding title of "Supreme Chief of all the House of Hohenzollern." He is King Carol's nephew, but renounced the succession to the Roumanian Throne in 1886.

A FIGHTING POLITICIAN.

Count Tisza has been described as essentially a fighting man, and the duel which he is reported to have fought is, according to one account, the fifth in which he has been engaged this year. Tisza has figured in many stormy incidents and dramatic episodes since he has been Premier of Hungary. His is the kind of temperament fitted for withstanding the outbursts which from time to time rend the atmosphere of the Hungarian Chamber. The Count is not only a stalwart politician, but he is a strong man physically. He has been likened to "a veritable Admirable Crichton who possesses a will of iron and nerves of steel." It is not much over a year ago that the attempted assassination of the Premier by shooting in the Chamber at Budapest created tremendous excitement throughout the country.

CHANGES IN LONDON.

Changes in London are so comparatively slow that the resident scarcely notices them as he walks the familiar streets. But the visitors who, writes a London correspondent, are with us in such numbers just now are constantly finding places where their landmarks have disappeared. Even Fleet-street is taking on strange aspects now that its new buildings are emerging, from their covering scaffolding and at such points as the end of Southampton-row and the end of Tottenham Court-road the man who has not seen them for a year or two feels himself in a strange land. Of course the great place of wonder is still in Kingsway and Aldwych which change their aspect almost month by month and are destined to further big alterations but at Westminster a striking transfiguration has come with the unclothing of the new Middlesex County Court, the architecture of which has been made to harmonise with its surroundings, and is decidedly more ecclesiastical than legal in its suggestion.

LORD STRATHCONA.

It was stated at Ottawa in mail week that Lord Strathcona would resign the High Commissionership of Canada shortly after the New Year and that the Hon. Clifford Sifton would be his successor. It might be remarked that this statement contains no "news." It merely embodies a rumour which has cropped up with steady persistence for a considerable period. At the High Commissioner's Office it is termed "a hardy annual." Lord Strathcona's health, despite his ninety-three years, continues to be remarkably good, and there would appear to be no more reason for the veteran's retirement now, on the score of age, than there has been at any time during the past twenty years. So far as the naming of a successor is concerned, the impression at the High Commissioner's Office is that the authors of the rumours "will get it right some day—by the process of exhaustion."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

JAPANESE LADY'S IDEAL MAN.

A Japanese magazine, "Shukujo Gwaho" ("The Virtuous Lady Illustrated"), has been conducting an inquiry into the nature of the man who is ideal in the Japanese lady's eyes. Seventeen characteristics are necessary in the man who is to be loved by a Japanese lady. First, he must not be miserly. Secondly, he must not be occupied with his personal appearance or linger over his toilette. Then he must look virile. He must not be a "lady's man" or show himself familiar with ladies. He must be careful in speech, taking care to explain everything to which he alludes. He must be quick in decision and be able to extricate himself from the most difficult situations. The seventh requisite is that he should have an ideal, though no restrictions are placed on the nature of the ideal.

THE SEVENTEEN ESSENTIALS.

The Admirable Crichton of Japan must leave to women the management of all family expenditure. He must never on any account show his face in the kitchen. He must never criticise a woman's coiffure or dress. (Praise is, we presume, admissible.) He must not spend time in telling women his own particular tastes. He must not concern himself at all with feminine questions. The thirteenth essential is decidedly piquant. "He must not, after several years' intimate acquaintance, become an object of disgust." (As if he had any say in the matter!) He must practise the virtue of compassion. He must not indulge in "frequent and long potations of sake." He must not be infatuated with his own person. And, seventeenth, he must not be too jealous. Doubtless it is hard to find men who satisfy such exacting conditions even in Japan. In England the search would be doomed to failure. Otherwise eligible parties have an interest in feminine questions which is invited by the ladies themselves; while to demand that the ideal should not after several years become an object of disgust is to cry for the moon.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

Although Germany is as yet no more than on the way toward a State recognition of the increasing extent of feminine competition in public life, the number of women students in German universities steadily grows larger. According to the Medizinische Wochenschrift of Munich, there were in the twenty-one university towns during the summer semester just ended 3,436 enrolled women students and 1,037 not enrolled. The faculty of medicine attracts most women, with 790 students as against 512 in 1910. Dentistry has fallen in the same time from thirty-eight to twenty-six. Three-quarters of the women-students come from Prussia, and there are about 500 foreigners. Berlin heads the list with 770 women, followed by Berne with 344, Munich 299, Freiburg 257, Heidelberg 238, Breslau 148, Leipzig 145, Jena 91, Strassburg 58. In the last three years the percentage of women among the students has risen from 3.5 per cent. to 5.7 per cent.

DO NOT ROCK THE BABY.

In a leaflet issued by the Public Health Department of the Corporation of London, mothers are advised "never to rock the baby."

"Why not?" a Press representative asked a medical man. The reply was that lulling children to sleep in this way was responsible for many digestive disorders. A healthy child did not require rocking, and after being fed should be put to bed in the dark. The pampered child became an unhealthy child.

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere —MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

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states that "Sanatogen has been taken by a lady staying in his house, who finds it most satisfactory, and has now been ordered it by her medical man."

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Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

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"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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